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July – Aug.

27079

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, Cloudy. Temp. 13-22 (54-72). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 13-19 (55-66). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 18-25 (64-77). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 8-16 (46-61). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 18-28 (64-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL
# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 4.00 Din. | India | Rs. 10 | Nigeria | 70 K. |
| Austria | 13 S. | Iran | 125 Rials | Norway | 3.75 N.Kr. |
| Bahrain | 0.550 Din | Israel | I.£6.00 | Oman | 0.600 Rials |
| Belgium | 26 B.Fr. | Italy | 600 Lire | Portugal | 30 Esc. |
| Canada | C.$ 1.10 | Jordan | 325 Fils | Qatar | 5.50 Rials |
| Cyprus | 350 Mills | Kenya | Shs. 13.00 | Saudi Arabia | 5.00 Rials |
| Denmark | 4.25 D.Kr. | Kuwait | 400 Fils | Spain | 60 Ptas. |
| Egypt | 75 P. | Lebanon | 03.25 | Sweden | 3.50 S.Kr. |
| Eire | 30 P. | Libya | L.Din. 0.25 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Finland | 3.50 F.M. | Luxembourg | 26 L.Fr. | Tunisia | 0.375 Din. |
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| Greece | 35 Drs. | Netherlands | 1.90 Flor. | Yugoslavia | 33 D. |

No. 30,285 **R PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1980 Established 1887

# Big Israeli Raid Destroys Guerrilla Base in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, June 30 (UPI) — Israeli commandos wiped out a Palestinian guerrilla base near the coast of southern Lebanon today in a surprise deep penetration raid described by the military as the biggest operation against the guerrillas in 18 months.

Israeli troops killed between 10 and 20 guerrillas, according to the armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eitan.

The raiding force worked its way through difficult wooded terrain and attacked the guerrillas in a five-building encampment secluded in an orchard five miles (8 kilometers) north of Tyre and about a mile (1.6 kilometers) inland from the Mediterranean Sea, the military command said.

The commandos blew up all five buildings, three of which housed ammunition as well as guerrillas, Gen. Eitan said, adding: "Our forces did not suffer a single scratch."

**Conflicting Reports**

Gen. Eitan said that the base was used by the Arab Liberation Front, the group that attacked the border kibbutz of Misgav Am in April, when three Israelis and five guerrillas died.

The raid was the biggest and the most sophisticated since the Israelis attacked guerrilla bases in the Arnum region in January, 1979, he said. Gen. Eitan denied reports that civilians were attacked during the raid.

"We changed our original plan and avoided attacking a building because we were in doubt about whether civilians were in it," the general said.

He said the guerrillas had been on alert since an Israeli secret service agent was killed by a guerrilla in Israel last week. The guerrilla later was killed in a gunbattle with Israeli forces, he said.

According to Beirut radio, the Israeli forces engaged Palestinian and Lebanese leftist defenders in a two-hour battle. Palestinian officials said the helicopter-borne troops were reinforced by other Israeli troops that came ashore by rubber boats.

According to the radio statement, the Israelis blew up a coastal house which belonged to a Palestinian guerrilla, killing two women and four children.

**Rockets First**

Arab newsmen who traveled to the area said that the guerrillas prevented them from approaching the battle zone. They said the attack appeared to be primarily aimed at a hilltop guerrilla base a few kilometers northeast of the Qasmiyeh Bridge.

They quoted a local guerrilla commander as saying that the Israeli force blew up four one-story houses before withdrawing by sea and air.

The attack was preceded by heavy rocket barrage from Israeli gunboats, and a destroyer, which acted as a base for the three helicopters, the Palestinian commander was quoted as saying.

The Israeli attacks coincided with Palestinian pledges to thin out the guerrilla presence in Lebanese towns and villages.

The guerrillas closed down most of their offices in the southern coastal town of Sidon last week, and a senior Palestinian official said that similar moves were planned for Beirut and other Lebanese cities.

Hani al-Hassan, who is on the 15-man central council of el-Fatah, the terrorist arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the guerrilla offices were to be relocated in Palestinian camps and away from Lebanese centers of population.

Mr. Hassan also said that stricter disciplinary action would be taken against guerrillas who violated the resistance movement's "code of ethics."

A young Palestinian was executed by a guerrilla firing squad last week after being found guilty of "crimes committed against the masses."



Associated Press

President Leonid Brezhnev, left, takes arm of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Moscow airport.

# Schmidt Bids Russians Quit Afghanistan

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the first major Western leader to visit Moscow since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, today made a personal appeal to Leonid Brezhnev to withdraw all troops from that war-torn country.

In remarks at a Kremlin dinner just after their first round of official talks, Mr. Schmidt told the Soviet president:

"I am sure that you ... would contribute considerably to the defusing of this dangerous crisis if you could declare that the announced withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the start of a continuous movement, which will be continued until there is a complete withdrawal."

The Russians, who have had at least 85,000 troops in Afghanistan since last December, announced June 22 they were withdrawing about 10,000 men.

Mr. Schmidt reminded Mr. Brezhnev that a joint West German-Soviet declaration issued during the Soviet leader's May, 1978, summit trip to Bonn pledged both countries to respect the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world.

"The alarming development of international relations in recent months has placed the meaning of this statement clearly before our eyes," Mr. Schmidt said.

He said the Afghanistan crisis "throws a wide shadow over East-West relations in Europe. It especially causes deep worry and great anxiety among nations of the Third World, in the nonaligned and particularly Islamic nations."

Earlier today, in a diplomatic surprise, Mr. Brezhnev personally welcomed Mr. Schmidt at the airport in Moscow. West German sources interpreted that as an indication of the importance Moscow has placed on the Schmidt visit. Premier Alexei Kosygin, who normally would have been expected to head the reception party, was also present as Mr. Schmidt flew in.

In two days of meetings, the West German leader plans to urge new U.S.-Soviet talks to reduce medium-range missiles in Europe. Mr. Schmidt believes that is the most important objective in his sessions with the Soviet president and Communist Party chief, Bonn sources said.

The Russians have already begun central European installation of medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles that can hit anywhere in Western Europe with multiple warheads. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization countered last December by voting to station 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe by 1983, provoking Soviet protests that such action would spur the arms race.

Mr. Schmidt suggested in a speech this spring that in the years before the missiles were put into place, the United States and the Soviet Union could negotiate a reduction in the number of weapons.

The Carter administration interpreted that to mean a freeze on the weapons, giving the Russians an advantage because of missiles already in place. But Mr. Schmidt, who in his campaign for reelection this fall is stressing his dedication to peace, resolved the friction in a private meeting with Mr. Carter during last week's Venice summit. He said that only Washington and Moscow can negotiate such matters and that his objective was only to get talks started.

**Criticism Withdrawn**

Mr. Carter withdrew criticism of Mr. Schmidt's trip and suggested it would be beneficial to both the Russians and the Western alliance.

Although French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met with Mr. Brezhnev in Poland last month, Mr. Schmidt is the first NATO head of state to go to Moscow since Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan in force to install a more com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Falls Ill in Knesset

# *Begin Hospitalized After Heart Attack*

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, June 30 (NYT) — ime Minister Menachem Begin ffered a mild heart attack on the or of the Knesset today during tensive lobbying against a resolun that would have brought down government. He was rushed to adassah Hospital with acute chest ins and placed in the intensive e unit, where his doctor, Mervyn tsman, described his condition air.

We believe he had a small cardiinfarction," Dr. Gotsman said. e hope to make a radioactive of his heart function so we precisely how much damage done." He attributed the attack harrowing of the arteries, and , "He's had quite a strenuous Certainly, severe stress could contributed to this."

United Nations headquarters w York, the Security Council unanimously denied Israel ght to change the status of lem and declare the Holy its capital. The United abstained in the 14-0 vote on Moslem-sponsored resolution, ed Press International report-

Jerusalem earlier today, a parentary committee voted whelmingly to send to the full set a draft bill to make lem the perpetual capital of . The legislation has prompted nternational outcry and led tian President Anwar Sadat to d his suspension of negotiaon limited Palestinian autono-

e U.S. decision to abstain in curity Council vote was in th U.S. policy not to let Israilaterally incorporate territoupied in the 1967 war. The legation had to choose be- a veto that would alienate the sponsors of the resolution, in- some of the world's major pliers, and abstaining and angering Israel and its an supporters. It was with view that the co-sponsors down the resolution, dropthreat of sanctions against

in and France had indicatthey would vote in line with ment of the recent Europemit in Venice opposing a l change in Jerusalem's sta-

egin, 66, has a history of and circulatory problems. a heart attack in 1977, inon of the pericardium later , and a minor stroke in 9, which slightly impaired eral vision and appears to aged his depth perception.

**Dancing at Party**

he was in the Knesset for a he most serious effort thus three-year-old administraseat him. A resolution to he Knesset and hold early had been submitted by the ai faction amid growing with the Begin coalition. me minister, who had reeen dancing and celebrat- l a.m. at a bar mitzvah seen wiping his face with rchief, loosening his tie g uncomfortable. Before ote that defeated the res- e left the chamber and s Knesset office, accomDeputy Prime Minister in.

ilance was called and he to the hospital. Accordcesses, he did not lose ess, but talked animatedle during the trip and in l. He was reported tochatting with relatives. man's preliminary esti- a few days" of hospitalelectrocardiogram, X- od tests were ordered. was designated acting ter and acting defense fr. Begin's absence, Isported. Mr. Begin has fense post since Ezer Weizman's angry resignation last month.

Mr. Weizman's attack on Mr. Begin for allegedly leading Israel into a spirit of hopelessness stimulated a revival of Mr. Begin's combative spirit. With vigor that had been lacking in recent months, he regained the fiery oratory for which he was famous as a longtime opposition leader.

He lashed out at Mr. Weizman, at Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, and at European leaders who approved a resolution calling for participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace talks. Some of his admirers began to talk approvingly of "the old Begin." A few editorial writers started to swing away from the assumption — widely held in Israel for many months — that the Labor Party would turn Mr. Begin out of office in the next election.

**Vatican Statement**

ROME, June 30 (NYT) — The Vatican, in an unusual step today, noted that Israeli and Arab positions on sovereignty over Jerusalem are "far apart," and warned that a unilateral attempt to change the status of the city would be "very serious." It said that the Christian, Jewish and Moslem religious communities should all be involved in deciding the city's future.

## Sharp Reprimand to Moscow

# *Iran Expels Soviet Aide as Spy*

*From Agency Dispatches*

TEHRAN, June 30 — Iran ordered the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat today for spying, in the sharpest reprimand to Moscow since the revolution 17 months ago.

First Secretary Vladimir Golovanov, who had served with the Soviet Embassy in Tehran since September, 1977, was given 24 hours to leave the country. A Foreign Ministry statement said Mr. Golovanov was picked up last week while handling "espionage documents against the interest of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The Soviet Embassy had no immediate comment. Relations between the two countries have grown increasingly strained in recent months, particularly over Afghanistan.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Golovanov was believed to be the first Soviet official ordered expelled from Iran since the revolutionary government came to power, though a Soviet military attache was recalled to Moscow a year ago after a member of the Mujahaddin guerrilla movement was accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

The state radio said Mr. Golovanov had been caught giving documents to a foreign resident. There were no details about the second person and no indication of what had happened to him or her.

**Power of Islam**

Iranian government leaders have long stressed that, while they opposed the policies of the United States, the country would not slide into the Soviet camp.

Two days ago, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said he had recently told Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov that the power of Islam would force the Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan, and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said last week that the Soviet Union's announced withdrawal of some of its troops was a political maneuver that he did not take seriously.

Iranian-Soviet trade relations have been bumpy as well. No agreement has been reached on the price that Russia would have to pay for Iranian natural gas, and the two countries have yet to settle Iran's request to use Soviet internal waterways, partly to help circumvent economic sanctions by the United States and its allies.

Meanwhile, the state radio reported today that almost 500 government employees had been purged as supporters of the shah and agents of his SAVAK secret police. In the Ministry of Roads, 325 persons lost their jobs. In the Oil Ministry, where the firing of 485 employees was announced yesterday, 162 more were dismissed.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, replying yesterday to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's call for the removal of all vestiges of the old regime, said a total of about 4,000 civil servants have been fired.

In other developments:

● Justice Ministry investigator Ali Akbar Parvaneh called today on the parents of an American hostage to travel to Iran to seek "forgiveness" for their son's alleged sexual misbehavior. Sgt. Michael Moeller, 28, is accused of having had sexual relations with a 23-year-old Iranian woman, who later was hanged by her brother because he believed her pregnancy disgraced the family.

Mr. Parvaneh had said yesterday that Sgt. Moeller, of Loup City, Neb., would be tried on charges of seducing the woman even if the parliament decided not to try the other 52 hostages on spy charges. Having sexual relations with an unmarried woman is a crime in Iran, punishable by up to 10 years in prison.

But if the student's parents agree to forgive Sgt. Moeller, Mr. Parvaneh said today, Iranian law permits dropping the charges. In Nebraska, Sgt. Moeller's mother, Doris Moeller, said she and her husband might go to Iran to talk to the woman's parents, and a State De-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

# Shah Undergoes Surgery To Have Lungs Drained

CAIRO, June 30 (AP) — The deposed shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, underwent surgery today to remove fluids that have built up in his lungs because of pneumonia.

A reliable source said the operation at the Maadi Military Hospital lasted about an hour and was performed by a team of French and Egyptian doctors. The hospital issued no official announcement, but in New York, a spokeswoman for the shah confirmed that the operation had taken place.

A source close to the family said the shah was doing well and hoped to leave the hospital in a few days.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported earlier that the surgery would involve inserting a tube at the base of the lung to draw out the fluid. The shah, 60, was readmitted to the hospital Friday, three months after a team of doctors there removed his cancerous spleen shortly after his arrival from Panama.

Following the splenectomy, doctors said the lymphatic cancer from which he has suffered for years had spread to his liver and would be treated with chemotherapy. But Al-Ahram said the doctors recently suspended the treatment because they believed it had weakened his resistance to infection and led to the onset of pneumonia two weeks ago.

The Al-Ahram report said two French doctors who arrived yesterday recommended that the operation be postponed for at least 48 hours so that they could make further tests. The newspaper said an American chemotherapy specialist, identified only as a Dr. Coleman, also arrived in Cairo to assist in the treatment.

President Anwar Sadat paid visited the shah yesterday and later said that his condition had shown "great improvement." The Egyptian leader had cut short a visit to Alexandria to see the shah after being told Saturday that his condition was very serious.

# *Kabul Offers Talks With Neighbors*

NEW DELHI, June 30 (UPI) — Afghanistan has offered to hold peace talks with Pakistan and Iran without preconditions to settle tension in the region, the official Radio Kabul reported last night.

The broadcast also stated that "the assistance of the Soviet Union's limited contingent of forces to the Afghan government to repulse the foreign undeclared war was a just and legal action."

Radio Kabul said that a declaration was issued at the end of the pro-Moscow Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity meeting held in the Afghan capital.

"The offer of political talks without prior preconditions with the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran by the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] for solving the region's problems was supported by all delegates," the radio report said.

**Political Dialogue**

The announcement was made three days after a special committee comprised of Pakistan, Iran and an Islamic Conference official asked Soviet permission at the United Nations to have a political dialogue with the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

"Two daily Kabul newspapers also commented about the Afghan government's readiness to settle the region's political dispute with Pakistan and Iran through political negotiations without any prior preconditions," the radio added.

"We have declared once and we repeat again that we are ready to sit down with our neighbors and settle once and for all the causes of regional tension so all can devote their resources to economic and social development of the people," the two newspapers — Anis and Hewad — concluded, according to the radio monitored here.

In London, Syed Ahmed Gailani, leader of the largest Afghan insurgent force, appealed to Western nations today for arms to combat a large Soviet offensive expected after the Moscow Olympic Games.

**Military Supplies**

Mr. Gailani said at a news conference that the Afghan guerrillas need ammunition for their Lee Enfield rifles, weapons to shoot down helicopter gunships, field communications equipment and general military supplies.

Mr. Gailani, 45, is chairman of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan. He came to Europe to ask Western nations for practical and concrete support for the insurgents.

He said that, if given arms, the guerrillas still would not be able to drive the Soviet force out of Afghanistan, but they would be able to make the Kremlin realize that it cannot conquer the country. Then the Soviet government will withdraw its troops, Mr. Gailani said.

"We expect a large Soviet offensive after the Olympic Games with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

# Foreign Ministers Said to Accept Common Market Budget for 1980

BRUSSELS, June 30 (Reuters) — European Common Market foreign ministers today approved a 1980 EEC budget, ending a six-month crisis, diplomatic sources said. The ministers accepted all minor amendments put forward at Friday's European Parliament meeting in Luxembourg. They will add about $15 million, mainly for regional spending, to the $23-billion draft.

They did not agree that funds available for surplus dairy production be reduced by $140 million; but, since that was merely a parliamentary suggestion, its rejection does not mean further parliamentary budget debate, the sources said.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, anxious to end the debate before handing over the presidency of the EEC Ministerial Council tomorrow, secured the agreement at a ministerial meeting in Brussels, the sources added.

The budget had been stalled since December, when the parliament rejected an initial draft, demanding less spending on agriculture and more on regional and social projects. But it was in conciliatory mood last week, asking only for $15 million extra — to supplement the additional $336 million for regional spending offered by EEC finance ministers.

The parliament also accepted agricultural spending that will account for about 73 percent of the budget, slightly more than in December's rejected draft.

# *Egyptian Donkeys Have Lots of Kick, Official Finds*

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, June 30 (NYT) — Pity the lot of the Egyptian donkey: overworked, underfed, harnessed to large carts, prodded by small boys and now the subject of lively debate over whether it is needed at all.

Abdel Razzek Abdel Meguid, deputy premier for the economy, startled viewers of a televised discussion of Egyptian food problems recently when he complained that the nation's two million donkeys were eating too much at the people's expense. Mr. Meguid, who was previously the minister of planning, reported that a third of the country's limited farmland is being used to grow birseem, an alfalfa-like clover, instead of fruit and vegetables.

**Trucks, Tractors Asked**

"We should declare war on donkeys," he said. "Instead of going to fatten cows that can give us meat, our fodder is being devoured by donkeys that are roaming the land for no good reason."

His case was supported by Gamal Kamal, a professor of animal husbandry at Cairo University, who accused the Ministry of Agriculture of not encouraging farmers to get rid of their donkeys, mules and horses, whose total he estimated at five million, in favor of trucks and tractors.

Prof. Kamal, according to the newspaper Al Gomhouriya, asserted that meat prices had doubled from 90 cents a pound in less than two years because donkeys are eating fodder that should have been fed to cattle. The donkey eats as much as a cow or a water buffalo, if not more, Prof. Kamal said, and lives three times as long.

**'We should declare war on donkeys ... Our fodder is devoured for no good reason.' But they plow and tote and pull rickety carts while the owner sleeps and they tell no tales to the tax man.**

Yet donkeys are not so easily dismissed in Egypt.

They plow and tote and sometimes turn the great water wheels that irrigate the fields. They pull rickety carts that haul nearly all the garbage. In the early morning donkeys pull loads of tomatoes, cucumbers and cabbages to market while their owners slumber at the reins.

During rush hours they contribute to spectacular traffic jams.

At the top of the braying order of these beasts is the finely gaited Hasawi donkey, bred in the village of Hasawiya, and ridden like a horse, with saddle and bridle. At the bottom of the heap is the flop-eared, scruffy "manure" donkey, which appears resigned to hauling just about anything without much pride.

**Top of Braying Order**

In slums such as Boulaq, in Cairo, some owners hobble their donkeys with padlocks. Donkey barbers earn their living keeping the animals looking neat. The cart drivers have been seen sharing bouza, a potent rice-based home brew, with their donkeys.

"It is a common sight to see the driver and donkey drinking from the same bowl," said the weekly magazine Akher Saa, which joined in the donkey debate. "When two or three bowls have been drunk, one hears a cacophony of voices and one cannot make out which is the human and which is the donkey."

Local salesmen of small Japanese-made trucks have offered to take as a down payment a farmer's donkey and cart, which at today's inflationary prices can fetch from $280 to $430 in Egyptian pounds. The offer has not been particularly successful because the farmers reportedly fear that a shiny new truck is an invitation to a visit by the tax inspector. Donkeys keep family secrets better.

Moreover, farmers still tend to put more faith in donkeys than in machines. Donkeys plod surefootedly among the ripening crops on trails too narrow to accommodate a tractor. An undersecretary of agriculture, who defended the donkeys, observed that many back roads are unpaved and not suitable for trucks, while foot bridges could support the weight of a donkey but not a vehicle.

No one can dispute Mr. Meguid's point that Egypt does not have enough agricultural land and that radical measures are needed to support a population that grows by 100,000 a month. The country, losing thousands of acres each year to urban sprawl, must depend on imported wheat and other food.

Akher Saa ventured that Egyptians might start applying birth control to their donkeys as well as themselves.

"Let us extend our family planning campaigns to advise our village folk not only to plan their own families but also to make sure that their donkeys do not multiply out of proportion," the magazine said.

# Brazil Church-State Strain Hangs Over Visit by Pope

By Charles Krause

SAO PAULO, June 30 (WP) — Just six weeks after his return from Africa, Pope John Paul II arrived today in Brasilia at the start of a 12-day, 10,000-mile journey through the world's most populous Roman Catholic country.

The pontiff was greeted at the Brasilia military airport by President Joao Figueiredo and Brazilian church and government leaders. As is his custom upon arrival, the pope kissed the airport tarmac. "This visit to Brazil has long been a dream," he said in an airport speech.

The pope comes at a time when relations between the military government and the progressive wing of Brazil's militant church are particularly strained because of the church's support of a metalworkers' strike in April and of a radical land reform program.

The visit also comes when the Brazilian church is split among progressive, moderate and conservative bishops. Militant clergymen have been fighting for human rights and the welfare of tens of millions of poor, illiterate Brazilians who have not shared in the country's economic progress.

**Measure of Change**

A measure of the change in the Brazilian church is its attitude toward the military. In 1964, when the armed forces seized government control, the church supported the coup. Today, the church is considered one of the government's most critical and powerful opponents and possibly the most militant in the hemisphere.

Since 1977 the Brazilian church

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

*'Witch-Hunt' Charged*

# U.K. Nonwhites Urge Immigration Protest

By Ed Blanche

LONDON, June 30 (AP) — Leaders of nonwhite organizations yesterday called on Britain's 1.9 million nonwhites to stop cooperating with police to protest what they called a witch-hunt against suspected illegal immigrants.

The call by 100 leaders of Caribbean, African and Asian immigrant organizations was the most significant *political move* by Britain's nonwhites for a decade and underli[ne]s racial tension.

[...] groups attending yester[day's] [con]ference in London also de[cided] unanimously to set up a na[tional] civil rights body to [work] for equality with Britain's 54 [mil]lion whites and for special repre[sen]tation of blacks in British soci[ety].

A spokesman denied the new organization will be a militant black power group. "It's a civil rights movement, pure and simple, to get *what whites have failed to give us*," he said. "If they can guarantee whites rights in Zimbabwe they can do the reverse in their own backyard."

Delegates urged nonwhites to refuse to take part in police lineups or to cooperate in community relations projects.

A West Indian community leader from Bristol, where rioting flared in a predominantly black district three months ago, declared: "Blacks in Britain have *failed to achieve the most important things* — respectability and acceptability. They have therefore to reject either society or their own image."

Winston Pinder, chairman of the Afro-Caribbean Organization, said yesterday: "The feeling is that the blacks have to organize themselves, not from any racist point of view, but because we don't have proper rights ... We can't be on patronizing terms all the time."

Patrick Kodikara, Secretary of the Hackney Asian Association in north London, stressed that growing friction between police and nonwhites is a major problem. "The police are the sharp end of the oppression machine," he said. "They're able to beat up our people and deprive them of liberty."

Mr. Kodikara noted the government's growing crackdown on illegal immigrants, which has stirred alarm among lawyers, community workers and nonwhite leaders — who claim some nonwhites are deported illegally. "It's a massive witch-hunt," Mr. *Kodikara said*. "No black person is safe today, and this is a situation we've never faced before."

Authorities recently have *conducted large-scale "fishing* expeditions" against illegals; policemen with dogs have entered businesses, nonwhite restaurants and other premises to round up scores of nonwhites. There have been at least three major raids in London in recent weeks, fueling nonwhite resentment particularly in inner-city zones, where blacks have a 50-percent unemployment rate.

Nonwhites are suspicious of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, which has pledged to cut back nonwhite immigration.

The delegates yesterday said the government-funded Community Relations Executive has made little progress in its crucial role of improving race relations. "The CRE was mentioned only once throughout the meeting," a delegate said. *"Such is our indifference to it. It* doesn't exist as far as we're concerned. It has done nothing. It's a total failure."



AP

Vigdis Finnbogadottir

## Woman Victor In Iceland Vote For President

REYKJAVIK, June 30 (UPI) — Vigdis Finnbogadottir, director of *the Reykjavik Theater*, today became Europe's first democratically elected female head of state by winning Iceland's presidential election.

She won 33.6 percent of the 129,385 votes cast, compared with 32.2 percent for Gudlaugur Thor*valdsson, a state mediator* and the former head of Iceland University. A total of 90.4 percent of the registered voters cast ballots.

The other two candidates were *Albert Gudmundsson*, a member of the Althing (parliament) for the Independence party, and Petur Thorsteinsson, a *diplomat who has been* ambassador in Washington and *Moscow. The presidential election* was Iceland's fourth since it won independence from Denmark in 1944.

The president-elect, a leftist, has demonstrated against the presence of the United States in Iceland. She is unmarried and lives with an adopted daughter. "This is a milestone for equal rights for men and women," Miss Finnbogadottir said, "not only here in Iceland, but all over the world."

The new president takes office August 1. The post is largely ceremonial, the president signing laws after they have been passed by the Althing, and having the power to issue temporary laws when the parliament is out of session.

*Shift of Mideast Policy*

# Syria Reportedly Decides To Increase Soviet Ties

BEIRUT (NYT) — Syria is about to increase its relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union in a major policy shift affecting its Middle East stance.

A newspaper in Damascus that reflects government thinking said last week that the government of President Hafez al-Assad has decided to improve relations with Moscow after certain Arab governments had moved closer to the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel.

The daily Tichrin, quoted by Damascus radio, said that Syria could no longer stand aside while some leaders defected from the Arab front against the peace process started by President Anwar Sa*dat of Egypt* and sponsored by the United States.

The article appeared to substantiate speculations in Arab diplomatic quarters that Mr. Assad, annoyed by *recent gestures on the Middle* East question by Saudi Arabia and last week's visit to Washington by King Hussein of Jordan, may be planning to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Abdel Halim Khaddam, Syria's vice premier and foreign minister, said in an interview published in a Lebanese daily that his government will strengthen ties with the Soviet Union "qualitatively." He said this was essential for achieving military and strategic balance with Israel.

Mr. Khaddam has told the Syrian parliament that basic changes in Syria's Middle East policy would be brought before the ruling Ba'ath Party soon for approval.

He said that as long as the balance of power is in Israel's favor, no negotiated settlement can be in the Arabs' favor. Ensuring a strategic balance with Israel "is now the paramount objective of Syrian policy," he said, adding that the Soviet Union can play a major role in the *realization of this goal*.

Syria is dependent almost entirely on Soviet military supplies. During the past two years, Russia has provided Damascus with sophisticated *fighter jets* and tanks, but the Syrians appear to feel that this is not sufficient to match Israel's U.S.-supplied arsenal.

For three years, Syria has been a leader in the Arab opposition to the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel. Last week, the state-controlled media in Damascus engaged in virulent attacks against the Middle East declaration issued June 13 by West European heads of state in Venice, and sharply criticized Arab states that voiced support for the declaration.

This, plus King *Hussein's talks in* Washington, reportedly left the Syrian government with the impression that conservative Arab governments favored collaboration with Western Europe and the United States for a solution in the Middle East. King *Hussein's U.S. trip coincided with a* state visit to West Germany by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia.

Arab diplomats said Syria will ask a July 6 conference of Arab foreign and economics ministers in Amman to allocate $5 billion for Syrian arms purchases in the next three years. Syrian officials will tell the conference that it will take that much to ensure military balance with the Israelis, the diplomats said.

## *U.K. Sixpence Gone Forever*

LONDON, June 30 (Reuters) — Britain today said farewell to its little silver coin, the sixpence, which has enlivened the myths of childhood for centuries. Already doomed by the decimal system in 1971, the sixpence officially disappears from circulation at midnight.

The coin saw the British through 429 years *and* 21 monarchs.

British children no longer will find a sixpence under their pillows in the morning after a visit to the dentist. The sixpence also was hidden in the plum pudding on Christmas, bringing luck *to* its finder.

## *Saudis, Southern Yemenis Stress Need for Closer Ties*

BEIRUT, June 30 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen will seek to establish stronger relations and improve cooperation, officials of the two countries said yesterday as the Southern Yemeni president, Ali Nasser Mohammed, arrived in Riyadh for a state visit.

Mr. Mohammed, who was honored by King Khaled at a banquet in the Saudi capital, emphasized the need for wider political and economic cooperation in the Arabian Peninsula.

His remarks were broadcast by the state-controlled Riyadh radio, which also quoted Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, as emphasizing the need to bolster *inter-Arab solidarity*.

**Pitch for Union**

Mr. Mohammed has initiated an "open door policy" toward South*ern Yemen's Arab neighbors since* coming to power two months ago.

Arab diplomats in Beirut have said that Mr. Mohammed would try *to assure* King Khaled that Saudi Arabia need not be concerned about Southern Yemen's cooperation with the Soviet Union. They also said that he hopes to persuade Saudi leaders to support the Aden regime's attempts to establish a union with Yemen, whose president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, *maintains a* close working relationship with the authorities in Riyadh.

Cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen had been held up by Aden's policy toward Oman, a conservative Arab neighbor. Saudi Arabia was known to have been pressing Southern Yemen to stop assisting rebels opposed *to the government in Oman*.

Kuwait, with Saudi encouragement, had tried to arrange a meeting between the foreign ministers of Oman and Southern Yemen, but *the effort was recently abandoned* because of Oman's decision to provide naval and air facilities for the United States. Kuwaiti officials sharply criticized the move, saying *the U.S.-Omani accord* would encourage superpower rivalry in the Gulf region.

## Debre to Run For President

AMBOISE, France, June 30 (UPI) — Michel Debre, prime minister under de Gaulle, announced today that he would run for president in the 1981 French election.

"The constant degradation of public affairs led me to the decision to undertake an informational campaign on the public measures needed to straighten out France and the French," said the 68-year-old Mr. Debre.

Mr. Debre, mayor of the Loire Valley town of Amboise since 1956, is one of the leading members of the neo-Gaullist Party led by Jacques Chirac. Many observers expect Mr. Chirac to seek the presidency himself.

## Kabul Offers Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

the object of maiming the resistance before the onset of winter," he said. "Today, the resistance movement is badly supplied and poorly equipped.

"Contrary to Soviet propaganda, we have received no arms from the West. We rely on rifles from colonial days and captured Soviet weapons, or arms brought over by the deserting Afghan units."

**Speed Is Vital**

He said that speed is vital and that aid must be sent in the next few months if the guerrillas are to maintain their military position.

Mr. Gailani said that the Russians are using lethal gas bombs and napalm against civilians and destroying villages in a systematic bombing campaign to deprive the guerrillas of the people's support. *He said that the campaign has* taken the lives of "hundreds of thousands of defenseless Afghans."

"The Russians know that the resistance fighters are supported by *the people with food* and shelter, so they are trying to starve them into submission by destroying all habitation in the countryside and initiating a reign of terror," he said.

Mr. Gailani said that the guerrilla resistance has been so effective that the Russians control neither the countryside nor the major roads and are confined to the main cities.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### *Former Bolivian President Leads in Election*

LA PAZ, June 30 (UPI) — Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, a 40-year veteran of Bolivian politics, held a commanding lead today in the presidential elections but may fall short of the required majority and force the Congress to choose a president.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, 67, had a 2-1 margin over his closest rival in the 13-man presidential race but it appeared almost certain that he would not win the required 50 percent of the vote. Expectations that no candidate will receive the majority necessary to replace interim President Lidia Gueiler have sparked rumors that the military may stage a coup.

Both official and unofficial tabulations showed Mr. Siles Zuazo, leader of a leftist coalition, ahead of the Nationalistic Democratic Action Party candidate, Gen. Hugo Banzer. The latest results counted by a radio network gave Mr. Siles Zuazo 33.95 percent to Gen. Banzer's 19.45 percent.

### *South Africa Extends Political Meetings Ban*

PRETORIA, June 30 (NYT) — Evidently anxious to forestall renewed racial unrest of the kind that earlier this month resulted in 30 deaths, the government today announced it is extending a ban on all political meetings for another two months.

The ban, harshest in 20 years, outlaws all gatherings "of a political nature" involving more than 10 people. First introduced two weeks ago, it applies to whites as well as other races and covers 45 districts, including every major center of political protest in the country.

The extension is part of a pattern of government actions that have aroused concern among opponents of its racial policies. Although the administration of Prime Minister Pieter Botha has initiated an easing of some aspects of the apartheid system, critics have discerned increasing impatience with political dissent among the country's 4.4 million whites as well as among blacks and other races.

### *No Word From French Executive's Abductors*

ANGOULEME, France, June 30 (Reuters) — The kidnappers of industrialist Michel Maury-Laribiere continued to maintain silence today, as they have since his disappearance Saturday. Investigators said they believe the abduction was the work of local criminals and was not politically motivated.

Mr. Maury-Laribiere, 59, vice president of the French employers' association and head of a building *materials company in Angouleme*, in western France, was last seen driving from his home to an appointment near Angouleme. A ransom note for 3 million francs (about $730,000) was found in his car.

The kidnappers have not contacted Mr. Maury-Laribiere's family or his business, Tuileries et Briqueteries Francaises, whose staff said they were prepared to raise funds to pay the ransom. A telephone call to a French *news agency claimed* the abduction for the leftist guerrilla group "Direct Action," but another caller later denied that the group was involved.

### *Kuwait Oil Price Up $2 a Barrel, to $31.50*

BEIRUT, June 30 (UPI) — Kuwait raised its oil price by $2 a barrel today, and most other OPEC producers were expected to follow suit soon. A spokesman for the Kuwaiti oil ministry said *his country was raising its* rates from $29.50 to $31.50 effective tomorrow.

Oil industry sources said most of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, with the probable exceptions of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, will raise prices by between 28 cents and $2.20 a barrel this week, in line with decisions made at the OPEC price meeting in Algiers early this month.

*Kuwait pumps 1.5 million* barrels a day, most of which goes to Europe and the Far East. Industry sources said that Iraq, Qatar, Indonesia, Venezuela, Gabon and Ecuador will raise their prices this week by about $2 a barrel to bring them in line with the new OPEC benchmark of $32, and that African producers will increase their prices up to the new $37 ceiling.

### *Brown and Giscard to Discuss Neutron Bomb*

PARIS, June 30 (UPI) — France's disclosure last week that it has conducted tests on components of the neutron bomb is expected to be discussed tomorrow in a meeting between U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Brown arrived in Paris last night for a two-day visit that also will include talks with French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges.

Mr. Brown is making the trip under President Carter's plan to have defense secretary meet with European leaders to discuss international defense; the secretary has met with heads of state in Italy, Britain and West Germany.

During his French visit, he also is expected to discuss defense situations in Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Bourges.

## *Iran Expels Soviet Aide In Reprimand to Moscow*

(Continued from Page 1)

partment spokesman indicated that an exemption from the Iran travel ban would be considered for such a trip.

● State Department officials denied yesterday that the United States had anything to do with radio broadcasts into Iran attacking Ayatollah Khomeini.

Officials acknowledged the existence the "Free Voice of Iran" broadcasts but rejected a report yesterday in The New York Times that the programs were sponsored by the CIA. They speculated that the *broadcasts came from Iraq, Saudi* Arabia or Egypt.

● *Former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar* said in Paris today that most of the hostages were still in Tehran and that only a few had been taken elsewhere after the failed U.S. rescue mission in April. *He told members* of the Anglo-American Press Association that his information about the hostages was 10 days old.

● A member of a seven-man committee appointed by the ayatollah to plan an Islamic cultural revolution at every level of *education* said it is highly unlikely that Iran's universities will reopen in September. Karim Soroush said, "They may open six months late or it may prove to be longer."

## *France Reported To Clear Thorn For EEC Position*

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — France has withdrawn its objection to the appointment of Gaston Thorn, *Luxembourg's foreign minister*, as head of the European Economic Commission, officials in several EEC capitals said today.

The move clears the way for Mr. Thorn's *succeeding Roy Jenkins* who relinquishes the post January 5; approval is expected to be communicated to the Luxembourg government within the next day or so, *the sources said*.

All eight other EEC governments have been supporting Mr. Thorn, but President Valery Giscard D'Estaing was believed to have had re*servations about his capabilities*, including his lack of direct experience in EEC administration.

Mr. Thorn is French-educated and widely admired within the *French government, particularly* by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who is believed to have strongly supported his candidacy, the sources said.

An *official announcement of Mr.* Thorn's appointment is expected in mid-July, informed diplomatic sources said.

## Algeria Reduces Politburo by 10, Keeps Bouteflika

ALGIERS, June 30 (Reuters) — Algeria's ruling party said last night that it had cut the size of its politburo from 17 members to seven and dropped the current premier from the group, but kept a former foreign minister who was once one of the Arab world's most prominent diplomats.

*The new membership* of the National Liberation Front politburo may represent a comeback for Abdelaziz Bouteflika, foreign minister under Presidents Ahmed Ben Bella and *Houari Boumedienne*. He has seldom appeared in public since President Benjedid Chadli was elected in 1979, and in January his post as minister adviser to the president was abolished.

Missing from the new politburo was Premier Mohammed Abdelghani. Also dropped were Belaid Badassalam, regarded as the architect of Algeria's industrialization, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahami, who was reported to be close to the country's Moslem fundementalists.

## Confidence Vote Is Set in Turkey

ANKARA, June 30 (Reuters) — *Premier Suleyman Demirel will* put his seven-month-old rightist minority government to a parliamentary vote of confidence on Wednesday following increasing calls for its resignation.

Mr. Demirel told the lower house that if his government lost the confidence vote — which looks likely, according to parliamentary arithmetic — he would "go to the nation," apparently referring to early general elections.

## Brazil Church-State Strain Hangs Over Visit by Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

*has been openly critical of the country's* political and economic model, which combines repression of unions and leftist political movements with laissez-faire capitalism *dominated by multinational corporations*.

Earlier this month, Sen. Jerbas Passarino, a leader of the pro-government Social Democratic Party, *charged that portions of the church* were preaching government overthrow and, as a result, were "receiving the continued praise of the Communists."

*The church also has* accused the government of neglecting social needs. At least 30 percent of the population is illiterate, and an estimted 30 million people live in poverty. The infant mortality rate is 110 per 1,000 births. 10 million people are infected with deadly *chargas* worms and 40 million people, the majority of them children, are believed to be undernourished.

In Sao Paulo, an estimated 900,000 people live in wood and cardboard huts without heat, electricity, running water, sewers, medical attention and enough subsistence food.

It is against this backgrond that the pope arrived. Although on past trips to Africa and Mexico he has weighed his words carefully when talking about the church's ministry to the poor, observers believe he may be unable to avoid taking such a stand during his 12 days in Brazil. *He is scheduled to spend more time* here than any pope in modern time has spent in any one country outside Italy.

Besides celebrating outdoor masses in the country's major cities, the pope is going to visit Brazil's most important religious shrine at Aparecida. He is scheduled to spend 45 minutes with President *Joao Figueiredo in Brasilia, to visit* a leper colony in Belem, to tour a shantytown in Rio de Janeiro and to meet workers in Sao Paulo.

The church hierarchy, the govern*ment and the Latin American* church in general are anticipating a papal pronouncement about the di*rection the Brazilian church has* taken on social and economic issues affecting the poor.

In the past, the pope has said he opposes the church's becoming involved in partisan political activities. The Brazilian government, its *supporters and other military rulers* in Latin America have interpreted that as a prohibition against church activity in human rights movements and strikes.

*But the pope has also said it is* the church's duty to support social movement and activities that help secure economic and social justice for the poor.

## Panel Vote Against Probe Renews Biko Controversy

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, June 30 (NYT) — The latest development in what many blacks and anti-government whites in South Africa regard as a cover-up in the death of Stephen Biko is arousing controversy nearly three years after the black leader died of head injuries.

The South African Medical and Dental Council, a regulatory body that includes many government appointees, voted 18-9 last week against beginning an inquiry into the actions of three doctors, two of them government employees, who attended the 30-year-old Biko in the week before his death.

The doctors failed to prescribe treatment for the multiple brain injuries that proved fatal and, in the case of the government doctors, acquiesced in a police decision to move Biko more than 700 miles by road, without medical attention, 12 hours before his death.

The council's action appeared to end any possibility of official disciplinary action against those involved in the events leading to Biko's death on Sept. 12, 1977. Despite extensive evidence at the inquest of harsh treatment of the black leader by the security police and of the doctors' inaction in the face of symptoms of brain damage, the police and the medical men were exonerated of any legal responsibility for the death.

**Chief Transferred**

Some of the policemen involved eventually were transferred. Yet, the government has stuck to the po*sition that Biko's injuries either* were self-inflicted or were incurred in a scuffle with his captors that he initiated. The government doctors involved have remained at their posts.

Acknowledgement that something was amiss was implied, however, by new measures for the protection of prisoners. Although some *detainees continue to allege torture*, deaths have dropped sharply. There had been about 45 in the 16 years up to Biko's death, but no death has been reported in nearly two years.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha dismissed the justice and police minister who handled the Biko affair.

The changes have not ended the outrage over the Biko affair.

*The magistrate who presided at* the Biko inquest in November, 1977, Marthinus Prins, referred 700 pages of testimony to the Medical and Dental Council for possible disciplinary action. *The two govern*ment doctors initiated an unsuccessful lawsuit to bar a hearing and the suit delayed action by the council until April, when a five-man *committee, four of them govern*ment appointees, decided to oppose pursuing the matter.

Last week, the full council met for six hours to consider the recom*mendation*. Some members pressed for a hearing, calling the inquest evidence a disgrace to the medical profession. They met opposition from others, including one doctor who argued that the "Communist menace" to the country made a hearing inadvisable.

After the vote against a hearing, some council members broke the confidentiality surrounding the discussions and relayed details to the *newspapers*. Two Johannesburg publications reported that the 15 government appointees on the 34-member council had cast most of the votes against a hearing.

**Integrated Bus Service**

JOHANNESBURG, June 30 (Reuters) — Johannesburg today introduced an integrated bus service for white, colored and Indian commuters on previously all-white routes.

## *Conflicts Challenge OAU As 17th Summit Begins*

By Leon Dash

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, June 30 (WP) — Africa's quest for political stability and the challenge of South Africa will dominate talks starting tomorrow at the 17th summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

Since last year's meeting in Liberia, the OAU has been searching for mechanisms to deal with increasingly destructive inter-African conflicts and to halt the economic deterioration that is the root of so much strife across the continent.

*Symbolic of the challenge facing* the OAU is the absence of its last chairman, William Tolbert of Liberia, who was assassinated in a military coup in April. Last year, Tolbert spoke of the need for African governments to protect human rights and wipe away what he called narrow nationalisms that hinder regional cooperation.

The leaders of Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Guinea and Togo visited Monrovia on Friday and met with Tolbert's successor, Master Sgt. Samuel Doe, for three hours. The *four are monitoring the new Liberi*an government's domestic policies with an eye toward ensuring that harsh military rule is not instituted.

As incoming chairman, Sierra Leone's president, Siaka Stevens, is expected to preside over a somber summit also dominated by such issues as the war between Morocco and Western Saharan guerrillas, the civil war in Chad, continuing friction between Ethiopia and Somalia, and the Arab-Egyptian split on Egypt's troubled peace treaty with Israel.

*Mr. Stevens has proposed a* 15-member body within the OAU, resembling the UN Security Council, to deal with both trans-African and domestic conflicts. Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh of Sierra Leone said the council would be empowered to act *immediately on* African crises instead of waiting between scheduled sessions as the OAU now must do.

**Move Against Egypt**

This week's discussions have been held up for two days while Libya and Algeria tried to deny Egypt its turn to take a vice chairman's seat on the organization's council of foreign ministers. Last year, Arab members of the OAU tried to have Egypt expelled from the organization.

The Polisario guerrillas of the Western Sahara touched off another furor this week by applying for admission as a member state in ex-

ile. Morocco has been battling guerrillas since Spain ceded its former colony to Morocco and Mauritania in 1976.

Morocco has threatened to withdraw from the OAU if Polisario's application is approved. Although more than 20 African states have recognized the Polisario, the group's application is not likely to be completed at this summit because of Morocco's objections, officials said.

A high point of the summit will be the seating of new Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a delegation formerly Rhodesia, which began the OAU's members-only session. Zimbabwe's formal admission will sharpen the organization's structure against South African-controlled Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa itself.

The recent entry of Cuban *troops into southern Angola* (presumably against Namibian guerrillas) has been a topic of considerable discussion in Freetown in the days before the ministerial delegates and heads of state have voted to ask the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for tighter enforcement of its South African oil embargo.

**Doe Will Not Attend**

MONROVIA, Liberia, June 30 (AP) — The military regime has decided to submit to pressure from some African countries to accept awards of human rights "which are ignored elsewhere in Africa," Information Minister Gabriel Nimley said today. He said Sgt. Doe will not attend the OAU summit because "he has pressing business at home."

Mr. Nimley said the regime's People's Redemption Council has decided to respond to an ultimatum issued Friday by the presidents of Ivory Coast, Guinea, Togo and Sierra Leone, who told Mr. Doe he must be admitted to the summit or he agreed to the release of political prisoners and other confidence measures. Sgt. Doe has been excluded from two African summits since taking power.

Mr. Nimley said the Redemption Council "did not reject the conditions which the African leaders tried to impose." The conditions are being reviewed," he said, however, that the council would reject the ultimatum. A Liberian Foreign Ministry official said Liberia would probably send a delegation at the OAU summit.

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# U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Ban On Funds for Welfare Abortions

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Supreme Court today voted 5-4 to uphold the congressional ban on federal financing of most welfare abortions, and said that states are required to finance the operation only when federal funds are available.

The majority said that Congress' funding restrictions — called the Hyde Amendment for its sponsor, Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill. — do not violate the First Amendment or Fifth Amendment.

"Although Congress has opted to subsidize medically necessary services generally, but not certain medically necessary abortions, the fact remains that the Hyde Amendment leaves an indigent woman with at least the same range of choice in deciding whether to obtain a medically necessary abortion as she would have had if Congress had chosen to subsidize no health care costs at all," Justice Potter Stewart wrote for the majority.

"We are thus not persuaded that the Hyde Amendment impinges on the constitutionally protected freedom of choice recognized in [a prior court ruling]."

In a second 5-4 vote, the court said that states are not obligated to pay for medically necessary abortions for which federal reimbursment is not available.

Justice William Brennan wrote for the dissenters that "the state's interest in protecting the potential life of the fetus cannot justify the exclusion of financially and medically needy women from the benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled solely because the treatment that a doctor has concluded is medically necessary involves an abortion."

Justice Brennan said that the court had departed from its 1973 ruling that a woman's constitutional right to privacy protects her right to an abortion.

"The Hyde Amendment's denial of public funds for medically necessary abortions plainly intrudes upon this constitutionally protected decision," he wrote, "for both by design and in effect it serves to coerce indigent pregnant women to bear children that they would otherwise elect not to have."

**Undeniable Fact**

Also dissenting were Justices Thurgood Marshall, Harry Blackmun and John Paul Stevens. Justice Marshall said that the court's opinion "studiously avoids recognizing the undeniable fact that for women eligible for Medicaid — poor women — denial of a Medicaid-funded abortion is equivalent to denial of legal abortion.

"One category of medically necessary expenditures has been singled out for exclusion ... The consequence is a devastating impact on the lives and health of poor women."

Justice Blackmun wrote separately to say that "there is 'condescension' in the court's holding that 'she may go elsewhere for her abortion'; this is 'disingenuous and alarming.' "

Justice Stevens also delivered a separate dissent, noting: "It cannot be denied that the harm inflicted upon women in the excluded class is grievous."

But the majority opinion said that the Hyde Amendment "places no governmental obstacle in the path of a woman who chooses to terminate her pregnancy, but rather, by means of unequal subsidization of abortion and other medical services, encourages alternative activity deemed in the public interest."

**Entitlement to Funds**

Although the Constitution protects citizens against unwarranted governmental interference, Justice Stewart wrote, "it does not confer an entitlement to such funds as may be necessary to realize all the advantages of that freedom.

"To hold otherwise would mark a drastic change in our understanding of the Constitution."

Today's ruling settled four years of controversy over Congress' authority to ban free abortions for poor women.

As it now stands, the Hyde Amendment allows such financing only to save the woman's life or in cases of pregnancy from rape or incest that are properly reported to authorities.

The dispute arose in 1976 when Congress limited the availability of federal funds for medically necessary abortions. Every year since then, Congress has passed a version of the Hyde Amendment.

During those four years, the number of Medicaid-financed abortions had dropped from about 300,000 per year to fewer than 2,000, according to pro-abortion groups.

## *Supreme Court Tells U.S. to Pay $105 Million for Sioux Lands*

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Supreme Court today upheld a record $105-million award to the Sioux Nation for the government's taking of the gold-rich Black Hills of South Dakota.

The 8-1 ruling ratified the largest court settlement ever won by an Indian tribe. The land in question was part of the reservation until miners swarmed over it searching for gold in the 1870s.

The U.S. Claims Court held the 60,000-member tribe is entitled to $17.5 million for land confiscated by the goverment and for the gold removed. With interest computed over 103 years, the award now totals more than $105 million.

Writing for the court, Justice Harry Blackmun agreed, holding that an 1877 treaty "effected a taking of tribal property, property which had been set aside for the exclusive occupation of the Sioux."

Conflicts between the Sioux and the new arrivals climaxed in June, 1876, with the defeat and death of Gen. George Custer at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

# Miller Takes Hard Stand Against Tax Cut in 1980

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Treasury Secretary William Miller, warning that hasty action "for political reasons" could threaten the nation's economic progress, yesterday took a hard stand against a tax cut of any kind this year.

Speaking in a television interview, Mr. Miller said that President Carter was prepared to consider "a carefully designed and carefully constructed tax cut done at the right time," but that the right time was next year, "outside the heat of the election campaign."

Mr. Miller's comments followed a flurry of activity on Capitol Hill that the White House fears might lead to passage of a pre-election tax-cut bill.

After Ronald Reagan, a Republican presidential candidate, formally called last week for a $36-billion tax cut, Senate Democrats deserted President Carter's stand on fiscal restraint and promised to unveil a tax cut package of their own by Sept. 3.

Hoping to regain some control over the new tax-cut drive and to keep worried Democrats from supporting tax reductions just to wrest the tax-cut issue from Republicans in an election year, the White House agreed to work jointly with House and Senate Democrats to develop a partywide strategy before mid-July.

The Carter administration has long contemplated a tax cut, Mr. Miller said, but not until after 1980.

The administration wants a tax-cut program tailored to meet specific objectives for revitalizing the U.S. economy, Mr. Miller said, "but it should not be done for political reasons. It should not be done to mislead the American people and to try to buy their votes with election-year gimmicks."

Mr. Miller agreed with Senate Democrats who called Mr. Reagan's proposal for a 10-percent across-the-board tax cut irresponsible, misleading and inflationary.

Noting the fall of interest rates and the inflation rate since March, Mr. Miller said: "We must not lose the gains; we must not throw [illegible] through some hasty, hip-pocket action."

Although "loose talk and abandonment of fiscal discipline" inflation is [illegible], he said, "it will have been a cruel hoax on the American people."

**'Remain Firm'**

"Our policy on this will remain firm," he said. "I think Americans understand this. I think really [illegible] smart to fall for the Barry Bailey type of tax policy espoused by Gov. Reagan."

Mr. Miller declined to say that Mr. Carter would veto any measure that came to his desk, but he dismissed the likelihood that Congress could produce an acceptable measure in the remaining legislative time.

# Lisbon Socialists Agree to Alliance

LISBON, June 30 (AP) — The Socialist Party signed a four-year agreement with two minor political parties today, forming the Republican Socialist Front for the parliamentary elections next fall. Joining the Socialists were the Independent Social Democrats and the Leftist Union of Democratic Socialists.

The Socialists polled 27.33 percent of the votes to win 74 seats in December's interim elections. The Leftist Union drew 0.72 percent, gaining no seats, and the Independent Social Democrats did not run. Both minor parties are dissident factions that split from Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro's Social Democrats.

The Republican Socialist Front plans to run independent candidates as well, such as former Premier Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo. The new alliance means that no major political party will take part in the next elections alone.

# China Reports Border Killings

PEKING, June 30 (AP) — Vietnamese soldiers have killed three Chinese peasants in a series of incidents along their border since April, the Chinese news agency reported today.

In February, 1979, China launched a four-week incursion into Vietnam to retaliate for alleged provocations.

Last week it warned the Vietnamese of the "grave danger involved" if they persist in military adventures" in Thailand, but stopped short of threatening specific action.

## [illegible] Death Toll at 18

[illegible], June 30 (AP) — Mildred Penton, 65, has become the 18th fatality of the recent racial riots in [illegible] she was struck by chunks of [illegible] on May 17 while driving [illegible] the Liberty City section of Mi[illegible] the Dade County Medical Exam[illegible]'s office said yesterday that f[illegible]er study would be needed to dete[illegible]ne the exact cause of her death on Friday.



Untied Press International

HOTEL VACANCY — The Baker Hotel, a Dallas landmark, crumbles after demolition teams set explosives to make room for high rise. At right only rubble remains.

# *52 Dead in U.S. Southwest Heat Wave*

DALLAS, June 30 (NYT) — When the medical examiner arrived, he found the bodies of 72-year-old David Michaelson and his 86-year-old sister, Sadie, on the floor of their home.

The temperature inside the house, where the air-conditioning unit had been broken for weeks, was 110 degrees.

Since the record-breaking Dallas heat wave set in last Tuesday, the county medical examiner has investigated 29 deaths suspected of being related to the temperature.

So far, five have been directly attributed to the heat. It is presumed to be a contributing factor in many others.

"In most of them, we can't confirm heat as being the cause, and we can't rule it out," said Vanessa Ernst, an investigator for the county medical examiner.

A six-mile-thick high-pressure system that has settled over north-central Texas is blamed for the heat wave that is blanketing most of the Southwest and giving Dallas its hottest weather on record. Temperatures reached a record 113 degrees Thursday and Friday and dropped to 112 Saturday. Yesterday's high temperature was 108.

[United Press International reported today that the heat wave is blamed for at least 52 deaths throughout the Southwest and for heavy losses to farmers. It also has worsened fires that have destroyed tens of thousands of acres of timber and brush.]

In recent days, the Dallas temperature has remained at the 100-degree level from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. The overnight low Saturday was 79. Breezes merely circulate the hot air, and the cumulative effect for people without air conditioning is devastating.

The heat has taken a selective toll, striking hardest at the poor and the elderly. Of the 29 deaths under investigation, 18 involved persons over 65.

The heat has been so intense that it has belied some common assumptions about hot weather. Attendance at city parks and pools is lower than usual because most people would rather sit at home next to their air conditioners. Even beer sales are down because nobody wants to go outdoors.

On the other hand, energy consumption has reached record highs, and so have both sales and thefts of air-conditioning units. Streets are buckling and glass dealers have been in a frenzy answering calls from people whose automobile windows have shattered.

# Full-Scale Venting Frees Gas at Three Mile Island

By Richard D. Lyons

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., June 30 (NYT) — Full-scale venting of radioactive gas from inside the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear power plant began yesterday with federal, state and corporate officials reiterating assurances that the procedure was safe.

[Monitors around Three Mile Island have detected krypton-85 in the environment, the Environmental Protection Agency said today, but it added that the levels were so small that they would pose no threat to public health. United Press International reported. "It's nothing significant," an EPA analyst said. Venting continued today at a rate of 2,000-to-4,000 curies of krypton-85 per day.]

The full-scale venting started yesterday afternoon after test runs Saturday. The procedure is releasing 108 cubic feet per minute of a combination of krypton-85 gas and air that was in the containment vessel at the time of the accident that crippled one of the plant's two atomic reactors on March 28 last year, in the country's worst nuclear mishap.

Initial statements that no radiation had been detected by any of about 40 monitors within a 50-mile radius around the plant came last night from Joseph Hendrie, a commissioner of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Harold Denton, director of nuclear reactor regulation for the commission, who is overseeing cleanup of the plant; and representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Public Health Service, the Department of Energy, and Pennsylvania State University.

**Some Flee**

An EPA representative said however that he was certain some radiation, in very minute quantities not affecting public health, would be detected when all samples are analyzed and the information is collated.

Two ventings Saturday had purged 270 curies of radioactive gas from the containment vessel — a tiny amount, considering that several million curies were inadvertently released at the time of the accident.

Some residents have left their homes in the area in fear that the radioactive krypton-85, which has a half-life of more than 10 years, will harm either themselves or members of their families. It was apparent that some homes in the vicinity of the plant were vacant when full-scale venting started, but it was difficult to determine the dimension of voluntary evacuation. "From discussions with community leaders, we feel that those who have left are on the order of tens rather than thousands," Mr. Hendrie said.

The venting of the krypton, which is a gaseous by-product of the chain reaction in the uranium fuel elements that produce heat, has been mired in controversy since it was first proposed a year ago. Other means were available for disposing of the gas, such as freezing it, but they were discarded as being either too time-consuming or too expensive or both.

Protest groups that had bitterly opposed the venting when the idea was first put forward were conspicuous by their quiet yesterday. There appeared to be more signs, placards and bumper stickers in favor of nuclear power than against it.

As with any mishap involving radioactive materials, dealing with the gases is the first order of priority for cleanup crews because the gases are extremely dangerous. The venting was through a 160-foot chimney specially built for the operation.

## U.S. Copter Crashes In Frankfurt Region

BONN, June 30 (AP) — A U.S. Army helicopter crashed about 45 miles southeast of Frankfurt today, killing all four persons aboard.

West German radio reported an explosion aboard the craft, a UH-1 on a maintenance test flight, but a U.S. spokesman said the cause of the crash was not known.

## Salvador Strife Leaves 38 Dead

SAN SALVADOR, June 30 (UPI) — The political violence in El Salvador has left 38 persons dead within 24 hours, including seven youths whose tortured bodies were found piled one on top of another in a suburb, authorities said today.

The six men and a woman were killed elsewhere, each by a single shot through the head, then dumped in the poor San Salvador suburb of Mejicanos, authorities said.

All were found with their thumbs tied behind them with nylon string, a practice of the National Guard, which is accused of most of the repression in the El Salvador.

## Belgian Minister Resigns

BRUSSELS, June 30 (UPI) — Finance Minister Robert Henrion resigned for health reasons yesterday, a spokesman for King Baudouin said today. Paul Hatry, 51, a former managing director of the Belgian Petroleum Federation, is to replace him.

*Timmons Joins Campaign*

# Reagan Selects Lobbyist As Top Political Adviser

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan filled a key position in his campaign hierarchy yesterday, getting a prominent Washington lobbyist, William Timmons, to take the chief political post.

Mr. Timmons yesterday told William Casey, the campaign director, that he would take the job of deputy director for campaign operations, a position that would oversee the politics and political decisions of the campaign.

While other deputies to Mr. Casey, such as Lyn Nofziger, the director of communications, would not be under Mr. Timmons, a source said, he would be in charge of grass-roots politics, of citizens' operations and of scheduling for the presidential and vice presidential candidates. He is expected to name subordinates in those areas within 10 days.

Mr. Timmons, 49, is a specialist at managing conventions for a candidate, a role he also filled for Richard Nixon in 1968. He joined Mr. Nixon's White House staff the next year, and took over its congressional liaison operation in 1970, a post he stayed with during the first five months of Mr. Ford's administration.

He left the government at the end of 1974 to form a lobbying company.

Mr. Timmons, already at work managing the Republican National Convention for the Reagan camp, as he also did for President Ford in 1976, is expected to provide strategic political leadership of a sort many Republicans, inside and outside of the campaign, have felt it lacked since John Sears was fired on Feb. 24. Mr. Casey has managed the campaign since then, coping efficiently with financial problems, but has acknowledged the need for a day-to-day top political operative.

Mr. Sears said yesterday of Mr. Timmons: "He'll be good. He's a very talented fellow. The question is how much control he'll really have."

**Brock's Confidence**

Bill Brock, the Republican national chairman for whom Mr. Timmons worked while Mr. Brock was in Congress, said, "I think he will add a great deal. He is one of the most respected people in politics in either party."

Mr. Timmons has been very high on Mr. Reagan's list for this post for more than a month, but had insisted until recently he did not want to make the financial sacrifice involved in leaving his lobbying firm, Timmons and Co.

The firm has only a few clients, all top-level such as the Business Roundtable and the H.J. Heinz Co. "We've got as much business as we want or can handle," he said last week.

One key reservation on Mr. Timmons's part, informed sources said, was removed when Mr. Reagan decided June 13 to keep Mr. Brock on as national chairman through the election. By last week reports were common that Mr. Timmons would agree to join the campaign, but he finally told Mr. Casey of his decision yesterday.

The campaign also is seeking to get Anne Armstrong, former ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to take on a role as co-chairman, more or less equal in status, if not necessarily influence, with Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, the campaign chairman and for many years Mr. Reagan's closest ally among Republican politicians.

## Polish Ex-Aide Jailed For Spying for West

WARSAW, June 30 (Reuters) — A former senior Polish civil servant was jailed for 25 years today for spying for an unidentified NATO state, the Polish news agency reported.

A military tribunal found that Lszek Chrost, 47, a former deputy head of department in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machinery, had made contact with a foreign intelligence service during a trip abroad and then continued spying, according to the agency.

## *Eskimos Adopt Charter, Delay Formal Approval*

GODTHAAD, Greenland, June 30 (AP) — Eskimos from the United States, Canada and Greenland adopted a charter yesterday to gain greater control over the mineral wealth in their homelands, but postponed a formal ratification at the insistence of the Canadian delegation.

A two-year delay was accepted to allow Canadian Eskimos time to press land claims with their government. The Canadian delegation to the Inuit (Eskimo) Circumpolar Conference told the Americans and Greenlanders that a formal association with the international Eskimo body could jeopardize their national claims. There were 54 delegates to the conference.

Conference organizers said that the delay essentially was technical and that organized cooperation would begin well before the July 1, 1982, ratification deadline.

The conference charter provides for an 18-member general assembly drawn equally from Eskimos in the three countries. It would promote Eskimo unity and culture as well as greater self-sufficiency and adequate participation by Eskimos in political, economic and social institutions.

The charter refers to the circumpolar region as the Inuit homeland and says that its resources are of critical importance to the international community.




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*Vote Is Major Setback for Carter*

# U.S. House Defeats Energy Board Bill

WASHINGTON, June 30 (LAT) — In a stinging setback for President Carter, the House has rejected a proposed "fast-track" Energy Mobilization Board meant to speed construction of synthetic fuel plants and other key energy projects.

Protesting that the board could trample state environmental and water laws and might create more red tape than it cut, Republicans and liberal Democrats produced a 232-131 vote Friday to send the measure back to a Senate-House conference committee.

That apparently killed the bill for the year and demolished Mr. Carter's hopes for signing the legislation along with a just-passed synthetic fuels bill at a so-called energy independence ceremony next week. Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chief House sponsor, said the bill would be very difficult to resurrect.

Rep. Dingell remained adamant about keeping in the bill controversial provisions that would empower the president, Congress and the Energy Mobilization Board to override state and local laws that might hinder energy projects.

**Energy Package**

In the first defeat of an energy bill in four years, the House knocked out a major piece of the legislative energy package Mr. Carter had proposed after last summer's long lines at gasoline pumps.

Other parts of his proposal included a tax on oil company windfall profits and a multibillion-dollar subsidy program to encourage development of synthetic fuels as a replacement for imported oil. Congress passed the windfall tax in March and completed action on the synthetic fuels bill Thursday.

Reflecting on the Friday vote, Rep. Dingell said, "This will probably mean that major energy projects face the same kind of stalling and delay that killed the Sohio pipeline" — a proposed way to ship Alaskan oil from the port of Long Beach, Calif., to Eastern markets via Texas.

"This will greatly inhibit efforts to bring on line synfuel projects to help us achieve energy independence," he said. "It will make the shift from oil to coal [by industrial plants and utilities] enormously difficult."

Noting that Republicans voted against the bill by 125-9, Rep. Dingell said, "This tells me there was an attempt by some to embarrass the president."

Two leading opponents — Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and Rep. Timothy Wirth, D-Colo. — told Rep. Dingell they would like to try to work out another bill in conference.

Rep. Udall, who had advocated some sort of fast-track energy mechanism, and Rep. Wirth said they could support a speedup of regulatory procedures for energy projects but that they object to waiving laws that protect air and water quality and Western water supplies.

## *Impressions of Roman-Era Coins Said to Back Turin Shroud Theory*

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP) — A Loyola University researcher says that he has new evidence — the apparent impression of ancient coins — to support a claim that the Shroud of Turin was the burial cloth of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Francis Filas, in a copyrighted pamphlet released today, said that several tiny marks on the shroud have been almost positively identified as the impressions of a coin minted while Pontius Pilate was the Roman governor of Palestine, around A.D. 30. Biblical scholars believe that Christ was crucified at about that time after being sentenced by Pilate.

The shroud is an ancient burial cloth that has been kept in a cathedral in Turin since 1578. The cloth bears the sepia-colored outline of a man, and what appear to be blood stains near the figure's head, side, hands and feet.

According to the Rev. Filas, photographic negatives of the shroud show marks resembling a small staff and four greek letters over the figure's right eye. Coin experts say that the staff, called a lituus, appears only on coins minted during Pilate's time as governor.

With the help of a coin dealer, the Rev. Filas matched the markings on the shroud with a type of coin minted only between A.D. 30 and A.D. 32. In addition, he said, a curved outline near the markings matches the clipped edge of an almost identical coin from the reign of Pilate.

## *U.S. Air Wing Reportedly Fails Readiness Test*

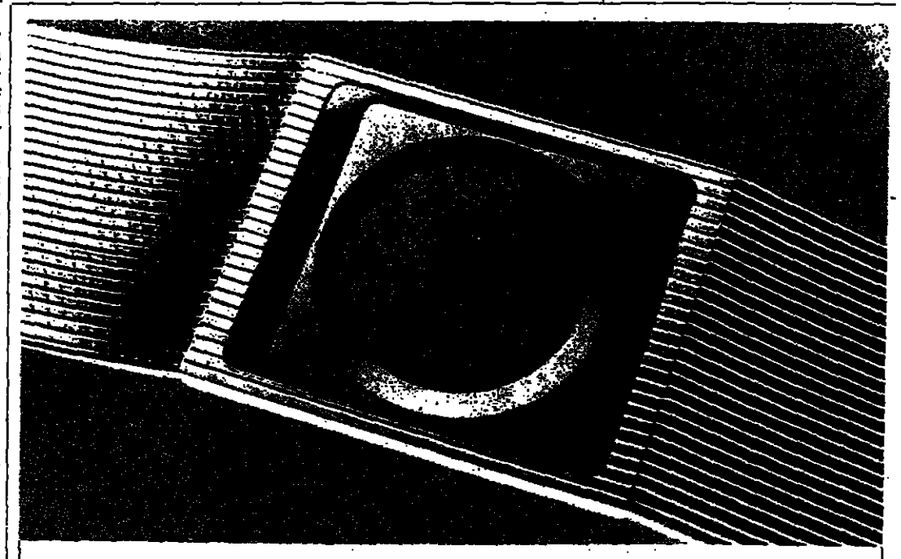
WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Air Force's First Tactical Fighter Wing has failed a test of combat readiness involving a simulated rapid deployment to the Middle East, the Washington Star reported yesterday.

The unit, based at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia and the first to go into action during both world wars, had only 23 of its 66 F-15 fighters capable of a mission, the newspaper said. A spokesman said yesterday that the Air Force was not prepared to comment immediately on the report.

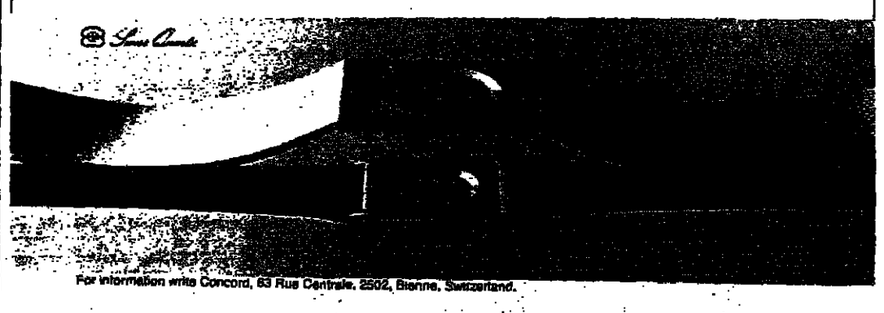
Inspectors from the Air Force's Tactical Air Command said that they found a lack of experienced manpower and a shortage of spare parts to keep the sophisticated aircraft combat ready, according to the newspaper.

The newspaper said that later in the mobilization test, which began on June 7, 14 more fighters were readied, but by the time they were functioning the deadline had passed for a simulated rapid deployment to the Middle East.

Air Force inspectors told the newspaper that the wing's performance was so bad during the five-day readiness test that the operation collapsed in confusion and the inspectors gave up after the second day.

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هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Tuesday, July 1, 1980 **R

# Those False Nuclear Alarms

*... for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse ... the kingdom ...*

The false alarms that twice in three days last month led the Strategic Air Command to perceive a Soviet nuclear attack are attributed to a malfunction in a dime-sized electronic circuit worth 46 cents. That disclosure is supposed to reassure the world that the trouble can be repaired, at a price we can still afford, and that a "minor modification" a few weeks hence will improve our "error detection and correction capabilities."

The Pentagon may be satisfied, but no one else should be. That malfunctioning gizmo belongs to a shoe worn by a horse that guards all life as we know it. The scheduled Senate inquiry is essential, and it should not be confined to gadgets. The role of that gadget in nuclear strategy justifies the broadest possible alarm.

In the few minutes before the Strategic Air Command recognized the malfunctions, it prepared 100 B-52 bombers to fly toward Soviet targets with nuclear weapons. President Carter's flying command post was also alerted for take-off and preliminary alerts must have been flashed to U.S. missile stations. There are, of course, any number of "fail-safe" procedures that would have aborted the "counterattack" until the president decided war had actually begun. If the world is ever blown up by mistake it will not be only because of a trivial mechanical failure. It will be because men are recklessly shortening the time they should have to detect it.

More and more, Soviet and U.S. strategists now talk about shooting sooner rather than later. Until recently, they thought they had hours, even days, in which to absorb a nuclear attack without losing the power to retaliate — long enough to learn whether they'd been hit, with what, by whom. Now, they foresee a time when they will have only minutes to decide. They talk of a "launch-on-warning" strategy, which means, strike when that 46-cent circuit begins to quiver.

The reason for the jumpiness is fear of a surprise attack that could theoretically destroy most U.S. land missiles in their underground shelters. That is why the United States now wants to build a mobile MX missile that could be hidden from such attack. But until it exists, Defense Secretary Brown has said, he wants Moscow to think U.S. missiles might be launched whenever radar warns of a Soviet strike.

When the MX is finally in place in 1989, Americans presumably will again have time to reflect before launch. But the MX is being designed to threaten Soviet land missiles with a knockout punch. So Soviet commentators have said that they too have to consider "launch-on-warning" — making Americans dependent on some 46-kopek gadget.

What is failing here is not gadgetry but sanity, and in particular the once-prized U.S. objective of "crisis stability." That stability has been pursued in two ways: first, by a diversity of invulnerable weapons — underground, under the sea and aboard aircraft — able to survive attack and to be available for retaliation; second, by verifiable SALT treaties that slow down missile building and thus provide ample notice of any effort to acquire a surprise-attack force.

But weak and confused presidents and Congresses have delayed the SALT-2 treaty for nearly five years. Meanwhile, the Russians have used a U.S. invention — multiple warheads — to build ever more formidable weapons that create the theoretical threat to U.S. land missiles. Hence the excessive MX response, to which the Russians will respond in time.

The alarm bells will never be perfect. Real insurance against catastrophe-by-mistake requires arms control and weapons that can survive surprise attack without threatening it. It is the United States that has foolishly disrupted the arms control process. The dangerous circuitry is in our minds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Democrats' Revival in Italy

In the mixed bag of news that President Carter brought home from Europe, there was a note of cheer from Rome. Italy's new coalition seems to have a good chance of ending the lengthy crisis in Italian politics. Results in regional elections last month imply the first break in the political deadlock that has plagued that country since 1974.

It took only small shifts in regional voting patterns to effect a big change nationally. The center-left alliance of Christian Democrats and Socialists, which ruled Italy for a decade until 1974 and returned shakily to power two months ago, has been strengthened. And the seven-year drive for participation in a broad coalition by the West's most powerful Communist Party — a drive that once brought it to the brink of power — has been further weakened.

The principal actor in this turnaround has been the Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, who battled his left wing furiously to bring Italy's third party back into government — after its six-year absence had resulted in a succession of minority Christian Democratic governments and major advances by the Communists. That trend was slowed in last year's parliamentary election. But not until the small Socialist Party and the splinter Republican Party returned, did Italy again see a cabinet with a parliamentary majority. The voters have rewarded that transaction.

The Socialists, with almost 13 percent, won their highest tally since 1963. The election also strengthened the new and more vigorously anti-Communist leaders of the Christian Democrats.

For the Communists, who surged to over 33 percent of the vote in 1975, the regional election continued a two-year record of small, but important, decline; once 2 points behind the Christian Democrats, the Communists now trail by more than 5 points. And the three government parties together won 53 percent, providing a fresh mandate for the center-left coalition.

Italy's troubles are not over. The Communists are still formidable. The Christian Democratic prime minister, Francesco Cossiga, still faces embarrassing allegations that he helped a young terrorist avoid arrest. Craxi's personal ambitions may strain the government coalition. Economic problems abound. But the election indicates that Italy can again aspire to vigorous government without Communist help.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Designer Genes

Dr. William Shockley broke away recently from his duties as one of the principal depositors at the Escondido, Calif., sperm bank to grant an interview to Playboy magazine. Do not be concerned: the Nobel-prize-winning Dr. Shockley did not confess to lust in his heart. But he did acknowledge deep "regret in the transcripts."

The transcripts that so affected Dr. Shockley were those of his children by his first marriage. Dr. Shockley's partner in that union and the mother of the children whose transcripts disappointed the doctor may qualify as one of the three or four really unlucky people of the 20th century. Here is what the first Mrs. Shockley's former spouse has to say about her and their children: "My first wife — their mother — had not as high an academic achievement as I had." But wait, there's more to explain the college performances of their offspring, which obviously count the most to Poppa Shockley: "In terms of my own capacities [my children] represent a very significant regression."

Dr. Shockley undoubtedly could have saved himself, the first Mrs. Shockley, the little Shockleys, to say nothing of the readers of Playboy, an awful lot of grief if he had only had the good sense to spend a few minutes before the publishing of the banns with G. Gordon Liddy, of Watergate fame.

Mr. Liddy, like Dr. Shockley, only an amateur geneticist, wrote recently for all of us about his own mate-selection system: "Although one of the reasons I chose Frances to be the mother of my children was her size and strength, which should have enabled her to bear half a dozen high-performance children, I certainly hadn't intended to risk damage by pushing her to design-limit."

In addition to the clinical detachment that has characterized Mr. Liddy's professional activities as well, he cared enough about his fiancee's suitability for maternity to have run upon her an FBI check. Maybe all of this could have saved Dr. Shockley from the heartbreak of mediocre report cards, the embarrassment of having, as one of his three children, a college dropout.

It is encouraging, of course, that Dr. Shockley is a person of such "growth" and "honesty" that he can speak about these tragic disappointments in his life with the intelligence to which we have all by now become accustomed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

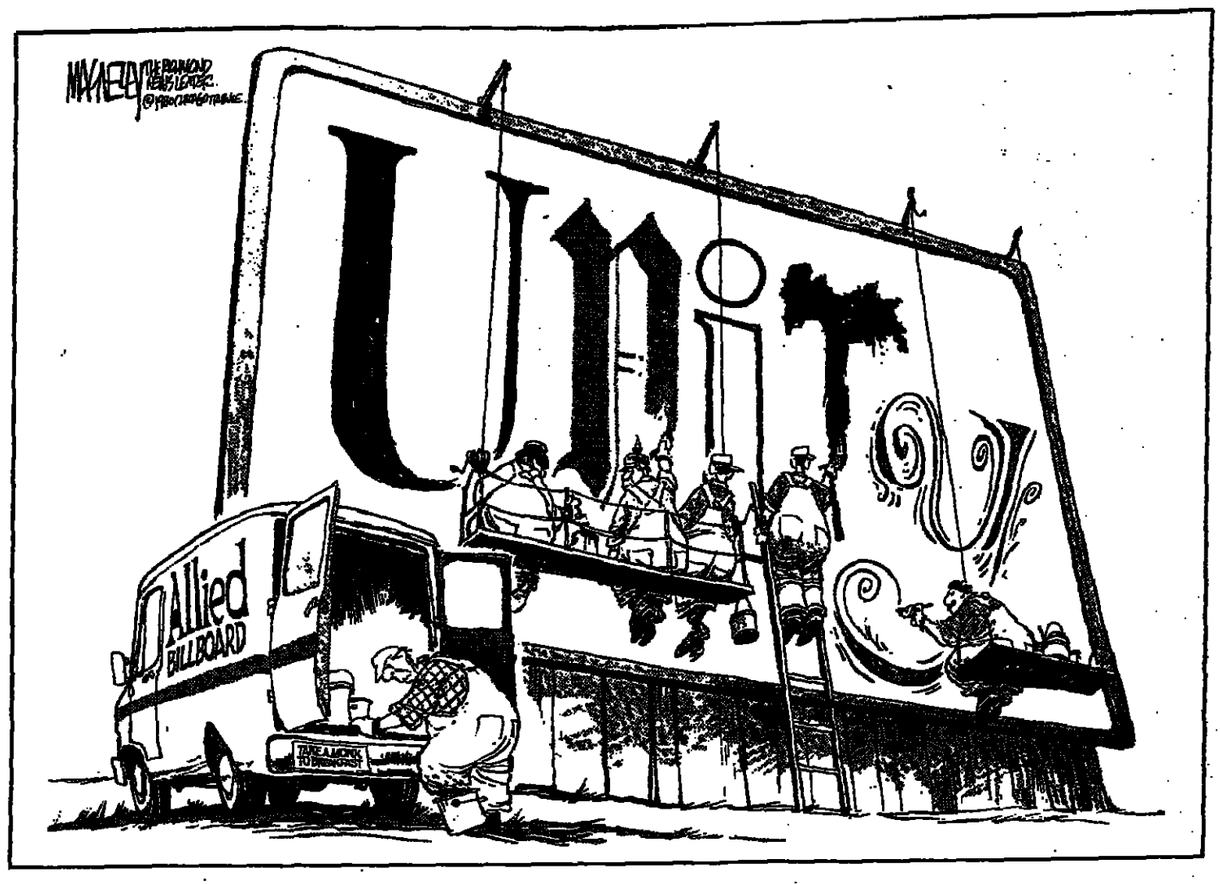
**July 1, 1905**

ODESSA, Russia — The naval mutiny has collapsed. Firing ceased soon after the arrival of Admiral Kruger's squadron, which reached Odessa at noon. The Kniaz Potemkin surrendered immediately, without firing a shot. The Black Sea squadron, consisting of five battleships and cruisers and about 10 torpedo boats and destroyers, took up a position which left the Potemkin almost entirely surrounding. The was no misunderstanding the maneuver. The rebel battleship was either to surrender or to be captured and sunk. All was quiet during the night in Odessa and there was no shooting. Today the cathedral square is an armed camp. The rioters seem to be cowed.

### Fifty Years Ago

**July 1, 1930**

BERLIN — With the final curtain rung down over the occupation of the Rhineland, President von Hindenburg today issued a manifesto to the German people declaring: "Patriotism, patience and sacrifice have regained freedom for the territory occupied by foreign troops since the unhappy end of the war." General Guillaumat, commander-in-chief of the French army of occupation, with a handful of staff officers, was the last to leave Mainz, just after noon today. Later, 300 German police entered Mainz from Frankfurt and assumed police powers, which for the last 12 years have been in French hands. Gustav Stresemann, former foreign minister, is the national hero.




# On Vietnam's Timing of Thai Incursion

**By Nayan Chanda**

HONG KONG — The brief Vietnamese incursion into Thailand last week signaled the departure from traditional patterns of warfare in Indochina. For decades adversaries in Indochina have taken to the field to fight their major battles only after the monsoon clouds have drained themselves and a relentless sun has baked the ground allowing for free movement. Despite the fact that most analysts had concluded that the danger of a Vietnamese action along the Thai border was remote and that the initiative had passed to the mobile Khmer Rouge foot soldiers, last week the Vietnamese attacked two villages straddling the Thai-Cambodian border.

Although in the wrong season, the Vietnamese attack was not a total surprise. Since June 12, when the Thai government had announced the plan to begin "voluntary repatriation" of Cambodian refugees, there have been many warnings from Phnom Penh and Hanoi that such a move would be "crushed."

### Refugees

Thailand has always insisted that Cambodian refugees could not remain in Thailand indefinitely. Under UN auspices, Bangkok has begun to "repatriate" those Cambodians who are willing to voluntarily return. Most of the Cambodians who want to go back come from a single refugee camp, Sa Kaeo, which is largely composed of Khmer Rouge supporters and their families.

Six days after the repatriation move was begun involving transfer of some 7,000 Cambodians — 6,000 of whom came from the Sa Kaeo refugee camp — the Vietnamese launched their attack. During two days of fighting on a narrow stretch along the border the Vietnamese reportedly suffered a heavy toll due to Thai aircraft and artillery bombardment but the message was delivered. The repatriation move has virtually come to halt.

With intelligence reports indicating movement of large contingents of Vietnamese troops toward other points along the Thai border where Khmer Rouge have set up their bases, analysts are waiting to see if a Vietnamese drive again sends the Pol Pot supporters scurrying back to Thailand. For almost 10 months, observers in Bangkok have awaited a Vietnamese offensive to clear the Khmer Rouge strongholds along the border and have had to find explanations for curious Vietnamese nonaction. The question currently being asked is: Why are they doing it now?

Apart from the fact that the present rain-soaked terrain is inconvenient for a major military push, politically the timing of the Vietnamese action appears inopportune. The Vietnamese attack came two days before the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations met in Kuala Lumpur in the presence of Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie and other Western leaders, and only helped to unite the ASEAN in a strong condemnation of Hanoi.

### Not Pure Chance

The answer may be that for once the timing of the Vietnamese military action was decided by others. It is not pure chance that the Thais initiated the repatriation program barely a week before the ASEAN meeting when the Vietnamese were expected to be on their best behavior. At a time when famine is looming over Cambodia, repatriation of Cambodian refugees may not be a good idea but strengthening the Khmer Rouge by returning thousands of supporters who have been well-fed and rested in a UN camp certainly makes sense. Thanks to international food assistance to the refugees and the Chinese arms supply, the Khmer Rouge are now in better shape and reportedly ready to launch hit-and-run attacks on Vietnamese forces stationed in Cambodia. Increases in their ranks at this time is obviously welcome. In February, when the idea of the repatriation was first mooted by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Khmer Rouge condemned it as "inhuman." But recently the Khmer Rouge fighters were seen welcoming returning refugees at their border base.

What is good for the Khmer Rouge cannot obviously be good for the Vietnamese or their proteges in Phnom Penh. In recent weeks, Hanoi and Phnom Penh have condemned repatriation as the "most dangerous and perfidious maneuver" and asked Bangkok how it would react if armed opponents were sent into their country. Most military analysts agree that the Vietnamese incursion last week was just "a political statement" and a warning against continuation of repatriation. Had the Vietnamese waited until the end of the ASEAN meeting on Saturday it might have been too late, one observer argued. It remains to be seen whether the Vietnamese will now attempt to hit the Khmer Rouge camps where some 6,000 supporters have returned.

### Bargaining Card

Military considerations apart, one important factor behind the Vietnamese incursion appears to have been their fear that to allow unilateral Thai repatriation would further erode the political authority of their client regime in Phnom Penh.

In the past, the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime, in order not to provoke international criticism, have not made an attempt to stop Cambodian refugees from going to Thailand.

Another calculation appears to have been the eventual use of the "refugee card" to bargain with Thailand. Presence of over 150,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand would certainly be a problem; it was calculated that would force Bangkok to negotiate with the regime in power in Phnom Penh. In fact, the Heng Samrin regime has made several proposals — the most recent last month — to hold talks with Bangkok "at any level" to discuss bilateral problems and the border situation. Phnom Penh hoped that such talks would be an opening wedge to get Thai recognition of the regime. It is exactly for this that reason Bangkok has refused any negotiations.

Instead, the Thais launched their repatriation move. "If the Vietnamese were hoping to play the refugee card," said an ASEAN diplomat, "the Thais showed they can play it too." Hanoi must have calculated that it cannot simply allow the precedent to be set that any number of refugees could be sent back to Cambodia without consultation with the Phnom Penh government. To do so would deprive them of the leverage that the presence of refugees in Thailand offer.

### Motives

Whatever the motives behind the Vietnamese move, the Vietnamese incursion has given ammunition to their bitterest critics in ASEAN, such as Singapore and Thailand, and has weakened the hands of the moderates like Indonesia and Malaysia, who have been urging negotiation and compromise with Vietnam. The Vietnamese action also appears to have given a boost to the ousted Khmer Rouge government's claims to be represented in the forthcoming UN General Assembly meeting in September.

In all, Thailand seems to have won only a battle but the militarily more powerful and determined Vietnamese might yet win the war in Cambodia.

*The writer is the Indochina editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review published in Hong Kong. The article was written for the Los Angeles Times.*

# NATO's Aegean Headache

**By Andrew Borowiec**

ANKARA — When the NATO ministerial council ended its annual spring meeting last week, it became eminently clear that a major strategic adjustment was needed.

Such an adjustment is being forced upon the Atlantic Alliance by the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the Islamic turmoil in Iran and the threat against the vital Gulf oil routes.

The often ignored southeastern flank is now looming as one of the key elements in NATO's thin line of defenses. The Alliance is yet to find the means to cope with the added burden of an expanded "outer perimeter" which includes much of southwestern Asia.

NATO's Secretary General Joseph Luns minced no words when he described the situation. The Western world, he said, "must have a strategic perception that it is not confined narrowly to the region of the North Atlantic Treaty. Both Afghanistan and Iran, even though outside the geographical boundaries of NATO, are still nonetheless very much Alliance business."

This, basically, was the essence of the spring meeting, significantly held in the capital of Turkey, the main guardian of the southeastern flank. The verbose communique, the call on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan and the formal assurances of unity were hardly more than routine.

When the the foreign ministers left Ankara, the problem of the southeastern flank was basically left unsolved. The main hope for its strengthening lies in the good will of NATO allies to help Turkey modernize its armed forces and in the success of Greek-Turkish negotiations that could pave the way to Greece's re-entry into the NATO military structure.

Greece withdrew its forces after the Turkish military intervention in Cyprus in the summer of 1974. Negotiations between the two Cypriot communities, Greek and Turkish, are stymied and Turkey maintains an expeditionary force of 26,000 men on the island. Officially, the troops are in Cyprus to protect the Turkish advantage in the area.

The West is no longer putting pressure on Turkey to evacuate Cyprus. The reasons are twofold: The West is becoming convinced that a separation of the two feuding ethnic groups on the island may not be such a bad thing. Secondly, Western diplomats have learned that any pressures on Turkey are usually counterproductive. To wit: The punitive U.S. arms embargo, lifted nearly two years ago, has left deep scars in Turkey and further weakened the already wobbly southeastern flank.

What the allies hope for is that Greece and Turkey can put the business of common defense ahead of their often parochial quarrels.

Cyprus, however, is hardly the only issue between the protagonists. Much more important to the two countries — and NATO — is the situation in the Aegean Sea. If it is solved one day, Greece would return its forces to NATO, the southeastern flank would become a valid defense shield, a return to political sanity would be accomplished.

The Aegean Sea is sprinkled with myriad Greek islands, some of them only a mile or two off the western coast of Turkey. It is a tourist paradise of blue sky, blue sea and pastel-colored houses lining picturesque harbors.

But guns are constantly trained on the Aegean, with an estimated two Greek divisions deployed on the Dodecanese Islands and a special Turkish "Aegean Commmand" staging periodic exercises in the area.

As far as NATO is concerned, the problem is how to reconcile the conflicting views of the two nations about the command and operational control responsibility in the Aegean area. Two successive NATO supreme commanders, Alexander Haig and Bernard Rogers, have come up with compromise proposals which were duly rejected.

Greece controls 42 per cent of Aegean sea and airspace space, Turkey 8 per cent and the rest is "international."

The Greeks want to return to NATO's military aligument provided they have the same prerogatives in the Aegean as before. But Turkey insists on new expanded responsibilities. In practical terms, the Turks are demanding an operational control roughly in the middle of the Aegean — something the Greeks regard as setting a precedent for possible Turkish claims to some of the islands.

The latest NATO plan suggested that the defense of the international airspace be left to the air force which spots the enemy aircraft. Naval command in the Aegean, under the plan, would go to the head of the largest NATO fleet in the area at any time. A 60-mile wide zone would be established over the sensitive eastern Aegean, including some Greek islands and part of the Turkish coastline. The two countries would cooperate in that zone.

The plan was rejected by Greece even before it was made public — sparing Turkey the need for another negative gesture. In principle, the Turks want to see Greece back in the NATO military structure — but are blocking its re-entry until the problem of the Aegean is solved.

The Ankara spring meeting could do little more than express the hope that Greece and Turkey "would pursue their joint efforts for a peaceful solution to the differences between the two countries."

The burden of southeastern defense today rests on Turkey's vast, cumbersome and antiquated military establishment. The army is basically a World-War-II force with obsolete tactical units and Korean War vintage tanks lacking spare parts. The navy consists mainly of U.S. and British hand-me-downs, many of them, according to Western military observers, "a couple of years past the scrap-heap stage."

The air force of nearly 400 combat planes is reasonably modern, but it too suffers from lack of funds and spare parts — a residue of the U.S. arms embargo.

The Turks — or more specifically the present conservative government of Suleyman Demirel — say they are willing to fulfill their NATO obligations if the allies help. The allies are helping — the United States, West Germany, even Canada. But in view of the new responsibilities facing the southeastern flank, the Turks feel that a completely different look should be taken at the defense of this part of the world — before it is too late.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*

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# As Reagan Views the Presidency

**By David S. Broder**

WASHINGTON — During a recent interview with reporters and editors of The Washington Post, Ronald Reagan said something rather startling.

He was talking about his prospective opponent, Jimmy Carter, and he observed that in 1976, Carter "ran as an outsider [and] as one who would come in with no ties to the establishment in Washington."

"If you go back and review it," Reagan said, "I could have campaigned on the things he said ... with pleasure."

Remembering that Carter promised in that campaign to balance the budget, clean up the tax code, cut bureaucratic waste and simplify the structure of government — among other things — it is perhaps not all that surprising that Reagan should embrace the discarded rhetoric of his Democratic foe.

### Limited

But the comments underlined one important fact: Reagan, like Carter before him, is a former governor whose experience in the ways of Washington is very limited. If Carter has failed as president — as Reagan maintains — then what is there in Reagan's understanding of the office that makes more likely to succeed?

According to Reagan, Carter failed because he never tried. "I just haven't seen any indication that he ever tried to do the things that he promised he would do in the campaign," Reagan told us.

But that explanation is too simple, by a long sight. Carter has worked his head off, putting in longer hours at his White House desk than Reagan ever was known to do in his eight years as governor. Carter's problem is not laggard effort, but a lack of understanding of how to grasp the levers of power and a serious underestimation — which Reagan seems to share, of the inertial forces of resistance to presidential initiative that are embedded deeply in the bureaucracy, Congress and the interest groups.

### Microcosm

Reagan told us those groups did not intimidate him, because he had seen their like before — in Sacramento, a city he assured us was a "microcosm" of the national capital, as California is a microcosm of the nation.

It was as if a movie reel had been rewound: Four years earlier, in a similar setting, Carter had made the same argument about Atlanta and Washington.

When this point was put to Reagan, he replied that the analogy held in his case, but not in Carter's. Why? California is a large, diverse state, he said, with an economy larger than all but six nations in the world. Its governmental structure parallels that of the national government, with a strong executive facing a strong and well-staffed legislative branch, and dealing with a professional bureaucracy and an independent judiciary.

### Second Stop

Foreign visitors, he reminded us, frequently made Sacramento the second stop on their national tour — right after Washington.

All true, but most of it could be said as well of Carter's Atlanta. Georgia has a rich, diverse political culture and economy, and Atlanta is a cosmopolitan city. Its politicians are skillful, too.

But, as Carter's aides would not concede, his approach to the Washington power struggle was, in many respects, provincial. Is there any reason to think Reagan's would be informed by greater sophistication?

In one respect, yes. Reagan remarked to us that if a president is blocked from an important objective by the power structure in Washington, he "can, as Franklin Delano Roosevelt did, take his case to the people."

### Risky Tactic

Carter, four years ago, talked in such meetings of his readiness to "go over the heads of Congress," as he said he had done with the Georgia legislature. But when he came to town, House Speaker Tip O'Neill persuaded him that was a risky tactic, even to talk about, and it is one that Carter has used with regularity or success.

Reagan might be different — only because he is as gifted a rhetorician and public speaker as Carter is limited in those skills.

But when it comes to the techniques for governmental infighting — for wrestling with Congress and the bureaucracy — what Reagan told us raised a great many questions about his approach to the presidency — and even some doubts. What worked for him in Sacramento might or might not work in Washington.

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*Contradictory Technology Spawns Problems*

# U.S. Tunes In to High-Frequency Noise

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — At least a million and a half residents of the New York metropolitan area are exposed every day to noise that is permanently damaging their hearing. They are among 20 million Americans the government estimates are affected by the problem.

There is mounting scientific evidence that exposure to noise — especially unexpected, uncontrollable noise — is linked not only to loss of hearing, but also to high blood pressure, nervous disorders, learning problems, insomnia, underweight newborn babies and perhaps even some forms of heart disease.

Noise-injured people are the victims of a technology that has taken two contradictory approaches to the problem.

Technology has produced a variety of mufflers, baffles, insulation and earplugs to lessen the effects of noise. It has also developed sound-deadening features for machines ranging from office typewriters to air compressors and has produced ways to reduce harmful exposure to noise generated by jet aircraft and subway trains.

But the same technology has promoted noise with extra-loud car horns, powerful portable radios and tape decks, amplifying equipment played everywhere from street fairs to apartment houses and resonators that make motorcycles louder than trucks.

It has created sound tracks for motion pictures that some authorities say should be heard only when wearing earplugs and enabled discotheques to achieve decibel levels previously available only in war zones and boiler factories.

The Environmental Protection Agency recently estimated that about 10 percent of all Americans are exposed every day to noise levels that could damage their hearing. Since such levels are more concentrated in urban areas, that estimate would be conservative for the 16 million residents of the New York area.

Noise is not an absolute — one person's symphony is another's cacophony — so there are differing perceptions of the problem. But there is little question that some people rejoice in making noise.

Discussing the predominately poor and minority-group teen-agers frequently seen in the streets with oversized portable radios and tape decks, Dr. Thomas Fay, a Columbia University audiologist and a member of the city's Environmental Control Board, said many were making statements that had nothing to do with the music.

"They are creating their own surroundings," he said, "and thus get closer to themselves. It is a way of defining turf — a sonic turf — and they are saying, 'It is my bubble, my space, and you keep off of it.' " Dr. Fay says the carrier of a "box" in many instances is committing a hostile act — "It is a striking out, and the sound allows you to carry your fists so much farther."

*But he is quick to note that not* all people using such equipment are hostile or irresponsible. He feels youngsters who use earphones with their boxes are simply interested in their own kind of music, whatever its nature.

### *Traumatized Disc Jockeys*

Evidence indicates that people who listen to rock music at high volumes run a risk of severe hearing damage, but how much remains unclear. Dr. Jane Madell, director of audiology at the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, recently tested a group of 70 discotheque disc jockeys in their 20s — a third of whom were found to suffer from significant hearing loss of the high-frequency type characteristic of noise trauma. "In that age group," she said, "there shouldn't have been even 1 percent with that kind of hearing loss."

Hearing loss is not the only problem. *A study at West Germany's* Max Planck Institute showed that consistent exposure to 70 decibels of noise — a little less than the level made by an alarm clock — caused vascular constriction, which is dangerous if coronary arteries have already been narrowed by atherosclerosis. Dr. Fay thinks the vasoconstrictor effect on a mother's circulatory system may result in underweight babies and possibly birth defects.

Noise research tends to be done on those thought to be most at risk. Dr. Madell found in tests on 40 New York City firemen — all of whom had been exposed to siren noise for at least 10 years — that 75 percent had suffered a significant loss of hearing.

The nature of the sounds made by sirens and other warning devices has long been of interest to Dr. Fay, and he has had some success in convincing the city to use some of his signal designs, which are a variation on the European "high-low" sound.

His idea is to produce signals that are easy to understand and locate, yet do not jar or cause physical damage. His designs are not widely used; old equipment remains in many places because the city has no money to replace it.

*New U.S. Cancer Treatment*

# *Doctors Use Microwaves To Bombard Brain Tumor*

By Susan Okie

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Two University of Maryland researchers this month tried a daring treatment on a patient with a lethal brain tumor. They implanted an antenna in his brain and bombarded cancer with microwaves.

The patient — a 28-year-old European executive whose cancer had recurred after surgery, radiation and chemotherapy — is up and around at the university's hospital, with no apparent ill effects from the antenna or treatments.

"After months of worrying, it turned out to be remarkably easy," said Dr. Michael Salcman, the neurosurgeon who performed the operations at his Washington.

The researchers' tests on animals had shown that the waves can heat a portion of the brain to a temperature that kills tumor cells but leaves normal cells unharmed. If this first patient's tumor shrinks during the next few months, it will mean microwaves are a powerful new tool for treating one of the worst forms of cancer known.

### 'Promising Area'

"It's a promising area," said Dr. Allen Lichter, head of the radiation therapy section at the National Cancer Institute. "There's no question that heat kills cells. Whether it is going to have the selective effect on tumor cells, more than normal tissue, remains to be seen."

Microwaves have been used experimentally on a few other kinds of cancer, but this was the first time they were tried on the human brain. Delivered through an antenna, according to George Samaras, an electrical engineer and neurophysiologist at the university, Mr. Samaras developed the apparatus with Dr. Salcman.

The two had been testing microwaves for about two years on animals' brains and had waited months to find a suitable human patient. Both said they were worried that the heating might cause the brain to swell and might raise the patient's skull pressure dangerously high. But no complications occurred.

The patient had a brain tumor called glioblastoma multiforme — so lethal that Dr. Salcman said one of its victims lives more than two years. The patient developed a tumor two years ago, and it recurred recently in spite of the surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy he had undergone in Europe.

Dr. Salcman operated June 12, and was able to remove about half the tumor, which he said was the size of a tangerine. To excise the rest would have destroyed a vital part of the brain.

During the operation, Dr. Salcman implanted in the tumor a fine-wire antenna designed by Mr. Samaras. The antenna contains a temperature-sensing device and a cable that can be hooked up to a microwave generator. Then, with Mr. Samaras at the controls, they delivered enough microwaves to heat the area of the tumor to 113 degrees Fahrenheit (45 Celsius) for 30 minutes — 13.5 degrees above the normal brain temperature, 99.5.

They left the antenna in place and later that day heated the tumor again, this time for an hour. Two days later, June 14, they performed a final hourlong treatment and removed the antenna.

The patient was fully awake for the final treatment and felt no pain. "He was talking a blue streak the whole time," Mr. Samaras said. "We were just tickled to death ... There was just nothing [for the patient] to tolerate."

He said heating to 45 degrees Celsius produces "a local fever state." He remarked that "up to 41 degrees Celsius (105.8 Fahrenheit), all cells including tumor cells are happy."

Dr. Salcman said that so far the patient's condition is about the same as it was before the treatment, and that it will be weeks to months before the researchers know whether they have succeeded in retarding the tumor.

Mr. Samaras said the main risk of microwave is damage to heat-sensitive organs — cataract-formation in the lens of the eye, sterility from damage to the testes, deformities to a fetus from exposure during pregnancy — but that these effects do not occur at the temperature used in his treatment.

He added that the antenna delivers waves to a portion of the brain only 1 to 2 inches across. The microwaves are the same as those generated by a microwave oven. Like visible light, radio waves and X-rays, microwaves are a form of electromagnetic radiation. They and other kinds of radiation are being tried in a number of cancer centers to produce hyperthermia — heating of body tisssues.

The two researchers are now developing a device like a football helmet, which could deliver microwaves to a brain tumor without surgery. They see the antenna as only a temporary technique.

## Obituaries

# U.S. Ex-Envoy Waldemar John Gallman

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT) — Waldemar John Gallman, 81, a former U.S. ambassador to Poland, Africa and Iraq, whose foreign service career spanned 38 years, died Saturday at his home here.

Gallman's career began in 1932 when he became diplomatic secretary at the embassy in Havana. He served as a deputy chief of mission in London during and after World War II, then ambassador to Poland from 1945 to 1948, deputy commandant for foreign affairs at the National War College in 1950, ambassador to South Africa in 1951 and ambassador to Iraq in 1954.

In later years he was a consultant to the governments of South Vietnam and South Korea, establishing a training program for foreign service officers in those countries.

Gallman was born April 27, 1899, in Wellsville, N.Y. He graduated from Cornell University in 1921 and did graduate work at Cornell and Georgetown. He was the author of "Iraq Under General Nuri," published in 1964.

### C. Hartley Grattan

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — Hartley Grattan, 77, author, historian and an authority on Australia and the Southwest Pacific, died Wednesday in Austin, Texas. He was an emeritus professor of history at the University of Texas.

Mr. Grattan was a free-lance writer in Greenwich Village in the 1920s when he interviewed Beatrice Kay, a stage ingenue whom he married and accompanied on her show's tour of Australia. His books included "Introducing Australia," "The Southwest Pacific; A Modern History," "Why We Fought," "The Peerless Leader: William Jennings Bryan," and "In Quest of Knowledge," a study of adult education.

### Ulrich Henschke

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, June 30 (Reuters) — Ulrich Henschke, 68, a cancer expert, was killed yesterday when the light plane in which he was flying crashed into the wall of Ngorongoro Crater in northern Tanzania, U.S. Embassy officials said. The plane's four other occupants were injured.

Dr. Henschke, a German-born naturalized U.S. citizen, headed a U.S.-funded cancer project in Tanzania. He was an authority on skin cancer and a pioneer in radiation equipment for cancer treatment.

### Giovanni Amati

ROME, June 30 (AP) — Giovanni Amati, 75, owner of a chain of movie theaters and father of a well-known kidnap victim, died today a few hours after being hit by a car. In 1978 he paid a million-dollar ransom for the release of his daughter Giovanna, then 18, who had been held by kidnappers for two months. One of the kidnappers, Frenchman Jean Daniel Nieto, later telephoned and asked to see her. After consulting with her parents and police, she agreed. When Nieto appeared for the rendezvous he was arrested by waiting police.

# *Amnesty Group Alleges Romania Penalizes Dissenters Extralegally*

LONDON, June 30 (Reuters) — Amnesty International today accused Romania of using legal and extralegal penalties, including imprisonment and confinement to psychiatric hospitals, against political and religious dissenters.

Among those punished were critics of government practices affecting human rights, members of an unofficial trade union, religious activists and would-be emigrants, the human rights body said.

In a statement, it cited textile worker Janos Torok, a Communist Party member who had criticized the system by which national assembly members were elected. He was reported to have been arrested, beaten, confined to a psychiatric hospital and injected with large doses of sedatives, the group said.

"He is only one of a number of dissenters who have been subjected to compulsory psychiatric confinement," the statement said, "although Romanian law prescribes this only for those who are dangerous to themselves or others or who are judged about to commit serious crimes."

Members of the Free Trade Union of Romanian Workers have been imprisoned and confined to psychiatric hospitals, it alleged, and miners in the Jiu Valley who went on strike in 1977 over pensions, benefits and safety standards, were arrested and sent without trial to work in other districts under police supervision.



Oscar Peterson at the piano: Pursuing it to the Nth degree.

## Jazz

# The Piano of Peterson: Is Consistency a Virtue?

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — "You can hang my successes on consistency," says Oscar Peterson: "When I decided to become a jazz pianist I set a certain level for myself, went for it, attained it, then went for the next one. When I step into something I usually pursue it to the Nth degree."

Peterson has reached the top with this philosophy, though it may also be his undoing.

Born in Montreal in 1925, he has been given the Medal of Service of the Order of Canada, as well as the Civic Medal of Toronto, where he now lives. Carleton University awarded him an honorary doctorate of laws. Honors continue to be bestowed upon him and he wins polls with automatic consistency — including the Playboy "Musicians' Musicians" award (10 times).

### Older Audience

Peterson gave a solo concert last week in the Salle Pleyel, a Paris concert hall that only rarely schedules jazz concerts. Keith Jarrett played the same hall a few years ago. The two audiences were similar — older, more conservative than the average jazz audience, better off economically, more orderly, more like Chopin than jazz fans. Both Jarrett and Peterson, in their different styles, attract classical music listeners looking for the quiet 19th century romanticism they do not find in their own contemporary music. These are people who prefer their music recognizable, dignified, acoustic, as tuneful as possible, exciting but without the threat of a mess. Peterson fills the bill.

Norman Granz, founder of Jazz at The Philharmonic and Pablo Records, took Oscar Peterson under his wing many years ago, along with Count Basie and Ella Fitzgerald. Impresarios have been heard to complain that if they make a profit, Granz considers the price he charged for his artists to have been too low. Granz's clients fly the Concorde, stay in good hotels. Peterson emerged from the elevator of the Lancaster looking like he had the world on a golden string.

He was wearing a heavy gold lion's head medallion, gold rings and a computer watch with a wide gold band. He carried himself straight, looking taller than his medium height. He has a sort of noble assurance that can turn an interview into an audience.

Peterson has been quoted in trade publications as believing that jazz is dying. What, then, about the enormous and ever growing cornucopia of festivals every summer in Europe?

"How much of that is really jazz?" he answered: "It's all fine for whatever kind of music you want to call it — free, fusion, whatever. But are they really jazz players? I see all kinds of new forms, but this is not the jazz that I knew. And I do not see enough younger players coming up in the true tradition. It's inevitable, jazz will die."

He speaks in a mellow, reasonable tone, with a smile, yet somehow you feel it would not be productive to cross him. The problem appears to be with his definition of jazz more than its condition.

Peterson is a force to be reckoned with on-stage. As he emerges from the wings and plants himself at the concert grand, he looks monumental. Confidence oozes. Expectations rise. He resembles a sort of cross between Erroll Garner, Art Tatum and Fats Waller. Peterson looks like a Jazz Piano Great.

His improvisations sound like they were created by masters, but which? He plays them with a high degree of technical competance, but so what? There is not the involvement, the risk-taking we expect from Jazz Greats. The improvisations sound written. They may in fact be improvised but they do not sound like it. Since the basic ingredient of jazz that every school would agree about is improvisation, this puts Peterson's playing outside the true tradition. It may be some other kind of interesting form, but it is not the jazz we know.

Never mind. Everybody has their own definitions. Let's just call it a matter of taste. Peterson has never moved this listener. Jazz musicians are supposed to reveal themselves in performance, and he sounds like he's hiding something. He's too spiffed-up, wearing just a dash too much perfume, shoes a bit too shiny, you'd like to see more wrinkles. It's all too — consistent.

*Oscar Peterson: Swindon (England), July 5; Jersey, July 6; The Hague (North Sea Festival), July 13; London (Grosvenor House, with Ella Fitzgerald) July 21-26.*

## Archaeology

# Ruins May Yield a Forgotten Pharaoh

By Earleen Tatro

ABU RAWASH, Egypt (NYT) — About 4,600 years ago Egypt was ruled by a pharaoh either so feared, so despised or so envied that his successors tried to obliterate all evidence of his existence.

The destruction was so methodical and thorough that the pharaoh's pyramid, which would have rivaled the three great pyramids at Giza, was reduced to rubble.

The shattered remains of this pyramid, built for the mysterious Pharaoh Radedef, have never been adequately excavated by archaeologists. The burial chamber and mummy of Radedef may lie beneath tons of debris on a windswept hill near the village of Abu Rawash, 15 miles west of Cairo and 5 miles north of the great pyramids of Radedef's father, Cheops, his half-brother Chefron and his nephew Menkaure.

"What is so amazing at Abu Rawash is that such an effort at such destruction has been made nowhere else in Egypt," said Prof. Bernard Bothmer, an archaeologist from New York who has been working in Egypt for more than three decades. "Every single block and piece of statuary was broken up. Hundreds of men must have worked a dozen years to break up the stone."

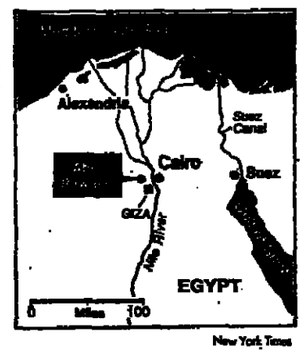
### Football-Size Pieces

Today pieces of limestone and red granite no bigger than footballs are strewn about the site of Radedef's pyramid.

On a nearby knoll is an apparently deserted radar station, a sentinel left from the decades when Abu Rawash was a military area off limits to foreigners. The pyramid site itself is slashed by deep pits that were emplacements for anti-aircraft guns during the Arab-Israeli wars.

Radedef's pyramid was probably never finished; the size of the base indicates that the completed structure would have stood 200 feet high, nearly as tall as the smallest of the three great pyramids, that of Menkaure, or Mycerinus as he is often called today.

Because of the elevation of the Abu Rawash area, the base of Radedef's pyramid is higher than the top of the Cheops pyramid, which is 480 feet tall. This would have put Radedef's closer to the sun, an important distinction for the ancient Egyptians, who worshipped Ra, the sun, and honored the pharaohs as sun gods in life and in death.




New York Times

"Radedef tried to outdo his father, but before completing his pyramid something happened and his memory got destroyed and members of his family got their names scratched out at the Giza necropolis," said Bothmer, who is curator of Egyptian art at the Brooklyn Museum and a professor at the New York University Institute of Fine Arts.

### Speculation

The fate of Radedef, whose name means "His stability is Ra," is not known. Although there is no evidence, Egyptologists have speculated that Radedef was a usurper who murdered Kawab, the legitimate heir of Cheops, and who was himself murdered eight years later by his half-brother and successor, Chefron.

Paintings and inscriptions at the Giza pyramids indicate that Radedef was a member of a junior branch of the royal family, which in the pharaonic custom was tangled in incest by marriages between fathers and daughters and brothers and sisters.

The destruction of Radedef's monuments is unparalleled in Egyptian history. Pharaohs routinely plundered their predecessors' monuments for building stones, but the red granite casing of Radedef's pyramid, quarried at great expense 660 miles up the Nile, was smashed into bits too small to be used again.

### Pit of Rubble

By proceeding cautiously through the rock debris and mounds of broken pottery from the ruins of a nearby 4th-century Christian monastery, it is possible to walk down the remains of a sloping 155-foot-long corridor that stands open to the sky but would have been covered by the base of the pyramid. At the end of the corridor is a pit filled with limestone rubble.

In older but smaller pyramids such a corridor led to a burial chamber containing the sarcophagus, mummy and treasures of the pharaoh.

The corridor of Radedef's pyramid was partly cleared by French archaeologists in 1901 until they ran out of money. No archaeologists have worked on the site since.

"The French never entered the great pit of the pyramid, so to this day we do not know if the sarcophagus is there," said Bothmer, who estimated that it would cost $100,000 and take six months. "The work should be resumed just to empty that darn thing to see if the sarcophagus is there — to see what is the mysterious fate of Radedef."

The finest service often goes unnoticed. The answer lies not in responding to requests, but in anticipating them.

Souvent le meilleur service ne se remarque pas. En effet, il ne s'agit pas de satisfaire les demandes mais de les prévenir.

Die besten Dienstleistungen sind oft die Unauffälligsten. Es handelt sich darum, Wünschen nicht entgegen-, sondern zuvorzukommen.

## Health

# The Monastery Massages of Thailand

By Debra Weiner

BANGKOK (IHT) — In Japan they use their thumbs, poking the flat tips against the body's pressure points.

Chinese masseurs tend towards the metaphysical. Illness results when the body's hot and cold currents become imbalanced; the yins and yangs must be kneaded back to order.

At Wat Po, Bangkok's largest and oldest Buddhist monastery, however, massage is based on the sensual. Less exotic perhaps than the "therapeutic exercise" procured at the many massage palaces and parlors here, Wat Po's nerve-pulling, joint-cracking version is, nonetheless, one of the undisputed wizardries of ancient Thai medicine.

"I'm addicted," the man in the undershirt mumbles as the masseuse, a large, five-month pregnant woman grabs his foot hard on the sole, causing his sarong-covered bottom to sink into the mat. While she next takes her client's legs and shoves them over his head, the man continues. "I've been coming here once or twice a week for the past three years. Other places massage the stiffness away — but only until you stand up. Here they work seriously."

### Certified by Health Ministry

Although several monasteries offer a massage service, Wat Po, or as it officially known, Wat Phra Jetpon, is the only one certified by Thailand's Ministry of Public Health. Since it was designated by King Rama III, in 1831, as Bangkok's first university — the 20-acre temple grounds are filled with murals and stone inscriptions illustrating such subjects as warfare, astrology, morality, literature and archaeology — Wat Po has housed Thailand's singular medical college.

Nearly 100 students attend the Saturday and Sunday morning classes. Some study herbal medicine or Chinese acupuncture. Most however, learn therapeutic massage — how to treat ailments such as nervousness, poor eyesight, gallbladder infections as well as provide a 90-minute general body massage.

The "outpatient clinic" is located in a small stone pavilion alongside the courtyard of the towering cheddis, the spiraling stucco structures that shelter royal remains as well as relics of Buddha. Inside the pavilion, 10 thin-cushioned mats are lined up in a row on an elevated wooden platform. Overhead fans work to mitigate the heat; several gold-coated Buddhas (a few of which are headless) watch as the fully dressed clients, about 50 a day, stretch out.

The *maw nuat*, or therapeutic masseur, begins with the toes, bending as well as cracking them. He then proceeds to knead the front. At the stomach he digs in deep with his fist — "Because it's good for you" — and when he reaches the armpits pokes hard enough to cut off the blood supply to the extremities.

Next the sides are worked over, then the back, neck and finally the face and head. Totally relaxed, the patient is then sat upright and forcibly molded into various uncomfortable positions, often similar to postures of the small statuettes installed about the Wat.

In one maneuver the patient lies on his stomach with the masseur pulling his arms back, lifting him off the ground. A later exercise jerks the client onto the masseur's lap, stretching the entire body in a single move.

### Four Elements

Where and when Thai massage began is still uncertain. Some trace it back to China. A more popular theory traces the beginning to the writings of Komarabhacca, an Indian who lived at the time of Buddha.

According to Komarabhacca's philosophy, the human body as well as material things consist of four elements: wind, water, fire and earth. Fever results from too much fire in the system. Earth is responsible for muscular ailments. Wind, however, is the most frequent culprit. Too much wind causes indigestion; too little, faintness. Headaches result from wind blowing upward, pain in the legs from wind moving downward. Traditional Thai massage thus aims to redirect or even eliminate the wind by physically forcing it through the muscles, nerves and veins.

"There is a saying," explained Sally Dean, an Englishwoman and one of the few Westerners enrolled in the massage class. "No pain, no result. That is why the body is forced with such gay abandon into these odd positions. The point is to stretch the muscles so they are no longer sticking to the bones."

That is why a masseur will employ his knees and elbows as well as the conventional palm. To stretch the hamstring, for example, noted Dean, who has also studied yoga in India and Buddhism in southern Thailand, the masseur should ram his foot against the inner thigh.

The standard Wat Po massage costs either 140 baht (about $7) or 60 baht depending on whether one is a Westerner or Thai. For only 60 baht more, one can receive a traditional Thai-style mud pack — thick, yellow and when heated guaranteed to stimulate the blood.

Each masseur mixes his own pack, pounding together 10 ingredients — ginger, camphor, cumin, lemon grass, lime meal and dried herbs among them. Women during childbirth often apply similar pastes to their stomachs. Different herb and root combinations are considered to alleviate other pains.

Both the massages and packs are usually received at Wat Po. For those who prefer to be relaxed at home, however, the monastery also provides a takeout service. Except for the rare case, such as the wealthy Italian who flew a Wat Po masseuse to Rome, the extra charge is minimal. The service is always agreeable, and whether inside or beyond the monastic walls of Wat Po it is bound to be upright and decent.

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## Music

# Rostropovich in Florence

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 30 (IHT) — As Florence's 43d Maggio Musicale draws to a close, the festival has been sponsoring a kind of homage to Mstislav Rostropovich. The popular artist has been heard in his most familiar role, as cellist in a solo recital; then as pianist, accompanying his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, and currently as conductor, with a series of performances of "Eugene Onegin," the last operatic offering of the Maggio.

Again, in the Tchaikovsky opera, the star is very much Vishnevskaya, a long-admired interpreter of the difficult, elusive Tatiana. Though time may have robbed the voice of some of its sheen and added a harsh edge to the high notes, experience in compensation has deepened the singer's interpretation of this subtle heroine. In the great letter scene the artist was convincingly impulsive, romantic and brave, and in the final act her dignity and nobility were not a matter of dress or makeup: they came from within.

When Rostropovich published his recording of this opera a decade ago, it was not received with universal praise. Though the conductor's love of the work was evident, the reading did not seem fluent, coherent. Time has enriched his interpretation too, and now, while still richly romantic, Rostropovich's "Onegin" possesses a graceful naturalness. The Florence orchestra played well for him. The chorus — singing in Russian, like the rest of the cast — had some very effective moments (including their magical, offstage contribution to the end of Act I), though the conductor did not always maintain perfect ensemble.

Nicolai Gedda, as Lensky, could hardly convey the impression of youth, but he too made a virtue of experience, and his softly sung second-act aria won deserved applause. Elena Zilio was a sweet Olga, and Raffaele Arie a sober, stately Gremin. In the title role, Leo Nucci was something of a cipher. He looked trim, even dapper, and he sang well, but left little impression.

The production — a beautiful visual frame — was first seen here five years ago, signed by Gian Carlo Menotti. Now the designer, Pier Luigi Samaritani, has reproduced thet staging effectively. His sets and costumes are as beautiful as ever.

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| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — A—A—A — | | | | | | | |
| 43¼ | 27½ | ACF 2.50 | 7.6 | 6 | 26 | 33½ | 32¾ | 32¾ | — ½ |
| 18⅝ | 11½ | AMF 1.24 | 8.1 | 6 | 1000 | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅝ |
| 20 | 12½ | AM Intl .28 | 1.8 | 95 | 165 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 7⅝ | APL .50t | | 37 | 79 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ¼ |
| 40⅝ | 24⅝ | ARA 1.82 | 6.2 | 5 | 24 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅝ | |
| 54⅝ | 24⅝ | ASA 3 | 5.6 | | 602 | 54 | 52½ | 53⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | ATO .60 | 5.3 | 4 | 85 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 17 | AVX s .32 | 1.2 | 12 | 163 | 26⅞ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | — ⅜ |
| 46½ | 32⅝ | AbbtLb 1.20 | 2.8 | 14 | 490 | 43¼ | 41¾ | 42⅛ | —1½ |
| 34¼ | 18¼ | AcmeC 1.40 | 5.8 | 5 | 19 | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | — ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅞ | AdmDg .04 | 1.2 | 5 | 5 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 11 | AdaEx 1.49e | 11. | | 42 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | AdmMl .20e | 4.8 | 9 | 2 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 46⅝ | 26⅞ | AMD n | | 12 | 171 | 36⅞ | 36⅛ | 36½ | |
| 39½ | 29½ | AetnLf 2.12 | 5.6 | 5 | 619 | 38⅜ | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 28¼ | 15 | Ahmans 1.20 | 5.2 | 5 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅜ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Aileen | | | 29 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 43⅝ | 27½ | AirPrd .80 | 2.1 | 9 | 777 | 38⅞ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | —1½ |
| 28¼ | 16⅝ | AirbFrt 1.20 | 6.8 | 9 | 4 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 7¾ | Akzona .80 | 7.9 | 6 | 105 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 8¼ | 5½ | AlaP dpf.87 | 12. | | 10 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 84 | 58½ | AlaP pf 9 | 12. | | z100 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | —1 |
| 101¾ | 75½ | AlaP pf 11 | 12. | | z50 | 91 | 91 | 91 | — ½ |
| 78 | 53 | AlaP pf8.28 | 12. | | z100 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | — ½ |
| 15¼ | 13 | Alagsco 1.48 | 9.9 | 5 | 5 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 21 | Alskaln s.50 | 2.2 | 9 | 206 | 22¾ | 22 | 22¼ | — ⅜ |
| 36 | 23¼ | Albany s 1 | 3.7 | 7 | 7 | 27⅜ | 27 | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅞ | Alberto .36 | 3.9 | 10 | 8 | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 20⅞ | 16½ | Albtsn s .80 | 4.0 | 8 | 67 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 22⅝ | Alcan s 1.40 | 5.2 | 5 | 532 | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 25 | AlcoStd 1.68 | 5.7 | 6 | 42 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5⅛ | Alexdr .40 | 7.1 | 9 | 38 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 17½ | AllgCp 1.08a | 4.5 | 4 | 47 | 25 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | —1½ |
| 28⅞ | 19½ | AlgCo pf2.86 | 11. | | 7 | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 17⅝ | AlgLud 1.40 | 5.2 | 3 | 39 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 54⅝ | 32⅝ | AlgLd pf 3 | 6.6 | | 28 | 45⅝ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | |
| 22½ | 15½ | AlgLd pf2.19 | 11. | | 36 | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | — ¼ |
| 18 | 12½ | AllgPw 1.80 | 11. | 8 | 315 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ¼ |
| 16⅞ | 11⅞ | AllenGp 1 | 6.8 | 6 | 33 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 61⅞ | 33¼ | AlldCh 2.20 | 4.6 | 7 | 393 | 48⅛ | 47¼ | 47⅜ | —1⅜ |
| 14¼ | 10⅝ | AlldMnt .86 | 6.7 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 15¼ | AlldPd .60 | 4.8 | 10 | 6 | 15 | d15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 27½ | 18⅝ | AlldStr 1.70 | 7.7 | 5 | 1343 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22 | — ¼ |
| 39⅝ | 22⅝ | AllisCh 2 | 7.8 | 5 | 328 | 26⅛ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ¼ |
| 21⅞ | 12 | AlphPr .72 | 4.6 | 5 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 70⅝ | 48⅝ | Alcoa 3.20 | 5.4 | 4 | 160 | 59 | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 39 | 18⅝ | AmlSug 1.60 | 4.2 | 14 | 23 | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38 | — ⅝ |
| 59⅝ | 35½ | Amax 2.40 | 4.9 | 6 | 328 | 49⅞ | 48½ | 48⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 76½ | 47 | Amax pf 3 | 4.7 | | 6 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | + ¼ |
| 32¾ | 16¾ | Amrce 1.32 | 6.5 | 4 | 13 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| 61½ | 37 | AHess 2 | 3.8 | 4 | 703 | 55¼ | 52¾ | 53 | —2⅜ |
| 132½ | 83 | AHes pf3.50 | 3.0 | | 28 | 122¾ | 117¼ | 117¼ | —5 |
| 14 | 4⅝ | AmAir .10t | | 24 | 204 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 2⅝ | AmAir wt | | | 18 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 19⅞ | 14 | AAir pf 2.18 | 12. | | 42 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 12 | ABakr 1.20 | 7.0 | 22 | 50 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 79⅞ | 58½ | ABrnds 5.80 | 7.4 | 7 | 120 | 79⅜ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 33½ | 21⅝ | ABrd pf2.75 | 9.5 | | 7 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 29⅝ | ABrd pf2.67 | 6.7 | | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ½ |
| 47⅝ | 24 | ABdcst 1.40 | 5.5 | 5 | 482 | 27½ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | — ¾ |
| 16⅝ | 13 | ABldM 1 | 5.9 | 6 | 17 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 41⅝ | 27¼ | AmCan 2.90 | 8.6 | 5 | 157 | 34⅛ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 27¼ | 22½ | AmCan pf2.80 | 11. | | 11 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4¼ | ACentry | | 6 | 110 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 20⅝ | ACyan 1.60 | 5.4 | 9 | 2023 | 30¼ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 19⅞ | 12¼ | AmDist1 | | 39 | 293 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 14⅝ | ADT 1.16 | 5.8 | 7 | 24 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ¼ |
| 22¼ | 15¼ | AEIPw 2.22 | 12. | 8 | 650 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ¼ |
| 36⅜ | 25¾ | AmExp 2 | 5.7 | 7 | 648 | 35 | 34⅝ | 34⅞ | — ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 7¾ | AFamil .60b | 7.1 | 4 | 80 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 15⅝ | AGIBd 2.23e | 11. | | 48 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 16¾ | AGnCv 1.44a | 6.5 | | 4 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 24⅝ | AGnIns 1 | 3.0 | 5 | 49 | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 14½ | AmHoist 1.12 | 6.1 | 5 | 198 | 18½ | 17½ | 18¼ | + ¾ |
| 30¼ | 21⅞ | AHome 1.70 | 6.0 | 11 | 1027 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28½ | — ½ |
| 36½ | 26⅝ | AmHosp .92 | 2.7 | 12 | 187 | 35½ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | AmInvt .40a | 3.8 | 9 | 269 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 39¾ | 24½ | AMI s .80 | 2.1 | 11 | 96 | 39½ | 38¼ | 38¼ | —1¼ |
| 9½ | 4⅝ | AmMotrs .15t | | 4 | 890 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 54⅞ | 39⅝ | ANatR 3.44 | 8.2 | 8 | 157 | 42⅜ | 41¾ | 42 | — ½ |
| 31½ | 15¼ | AmSLFla .80b | 3.6 | 5 | 30 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ¾ |
| 19⅝ | 11⅝ | AShip .80 | 6.0 | 11 | 30 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅜ |
| 57⅝ | 44⅝ | AStand 4 | 6.9 | 6 | 794 | 58 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | |
| 10⅛ | 5½ | ASterll .32 | 4.6 | 7 | 109 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| 34½ | 20⅝ | AmStr .80 | 2.8 | 6 | 28 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| 59⅞ | 38½ | AmStr pf5.57 | 11. | | 17 | 48⅝ | 48 | 48 | — ¾ |
| 57⅝ | 45 | ATT 5 | 9.5 | 7 | 3345 | 52⅝ | 52¼ | 52½ | — ⅜ |
| 61½ | 48½ | ATT pf 4 | 7.3 | | 13 | 55⅛ | 55 | 55 | — ½ |
| 46⅝ | 30¾ | ATT pf 3.64 | 9.0 | | 97 | 41 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 48 | 31½ | ATT pf 3.74 | 8.9 | | 3 | 42⅝ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | — ½ |
| 14⅝ | 10⅝ | AWatWk .96 | 8.2 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 17 | AWat pf1.43 | 9.1 | | z330 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | —1 |
| 12½ | 8⅝ | AWat pf1.25 | 11. | | z30 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 21⅞ | 16 | Ameron 1.20 | 6.2 | 5 | 28 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | AmesD .40 | 2.9 | 4 | 22 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | |
| 28⅝ | 18½ | Ametek s 1 | 4.7 | 10 | 140 | 22 | 21¼ | 21½ | — ⅜ |
| 32¼ | 18½ | Amfac 1.32 | 4.7 | 7 | 83 | 29⅛ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | — ½ |
| 41 | 33 | AMPInc 1 | 2.6 | 11 | 273 | 38⅝ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | |
| 28¾ | 14¼ | Ampex .24 | 1.3 | 9 | 214 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | AmrepCp | | 11 | 17 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 24⅞ | 14 | Amstar 1.35 | 5.7 | 9 | 619 | 24 | 23 | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 5⅛ | Amst pf .68 | 11. | | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 30¼ | Amsted 2.48 | 6.9 | 5 | 895 | 36⅛ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 15⅛ | Analog s | | 18 | 189 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 13⅛ | Anchor s1.28 | 7.8 | 6 | 23 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 25 | 18⅝ | AnClay 1.12 | 5.0 | 6 | 26 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| 8⅛ | 5⅛ | Angelica .48 | 5.2 | 6 | 46 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 29½ | 24⅞ | AnheusB n.96 | 3.6 | 8 | 335 | 27 | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 33¼ | 13½ | Anixter .48 | 1.7 | 7 | 66 | 28⅜ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26½ | 16 | Apache s.28 | 1.2 | 19 | 170 | 24⅝ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 10¼ | 5⅝ | ApldDig | | 8 | 94 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 18⅞ | 7⅛ | ApplMg 1.55t | 15. | 8 | 63 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 30½ | 19½ | Arcata 1.28 | 5.7 | 5 | 19 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37½ | 26¼ | Arcat pf 2 | 6.8 | | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| 39⅝ | 20½ | ArchrD .20b | .6 | 12 | 495 | 34⅞ | 33½ | 33½ | —1⅜ |
| 8⅜ | 2⅝ | ArctEn .051 | | | 38 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 20⅞ | 14⅛ | ArizPS 2 | 11. | 6 | 379 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 109 | 77 | ArlPpf 10.70 | 10. | | z40 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| 31½ | 21⅜ | ArkLG s1.24 | 4.3 | 10 | 42 | 28⅝ | 27⅞ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 2 | ArlenRty | | | 104 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | Armada | | 7 | 5 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 32⅝ | 20⅝ | Armco 1.50 | 5.6 | 5 | 163 | 27 | 26½ | 26⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 42 | 28¼ | Armc pf2.10 | 6.3 | | 6 | 33⅜ | 33½ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| 24½ | 14⅜ | ArmRu 1.20 | 7.2 | 4 | 12 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 12⅝ | ArmWin 1.10 | 6.9 | 6 | 105 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16 | — ¼ |
| 24⅝ | 18¼ | AroCorp 1b | 5.2 | 5 | 19 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 16¼ | ArrowE .20r | 1.0 | 7 | 26 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 9¼ | Arvin 1.12 | 10. | 5 | 77 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | |
| 24⅞ | 18½ | Arvin pf 2 | 10. | | 119 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 58⅝ | 17⅝ | Asarco 1.40a | 2.7 | 3 | 829 | 38⅜ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | + ¼ |
| 42¾ | 25¾ | AshlOil 2.20 | 5.8 | 5 | 97 | 38⅛ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | — ½ |
| 46⅞ | 36¼ | AshlO pf4.50 | 10. | | 5 | 44⅝ | 44⅜ | 44⅝ | — ¼ |
| 23⅞ | 16⅝ | AsdDG 1.50 | 6.7 | 7 | 26 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 21⅝ | 15¾ | Athlone 1.40 | 7.8 | 4 | 4 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | |
| 20⅝ | 14⅞ | AtCyEl 1.96 | 10. | 8 | 69 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ¼ |
| 66 | 53 | AtlCE pf5.87 | 9.3 | | 1 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 106 | 63¼ | AtlRich 3.40 | 3.6 | 9 | 987 | 94⅜ | 92⅝ | 93½ | — ⅜ |
| 50½ | 43 | AtlRich wi | | | 29 | 47⅝ | 44⅝ | 46⅛ | —1¼ |
| 44 | 34 | AtlRc pf3.75 | 9.7 | | z20 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | —1¼ |
| 126½ | 75¾ | AtlRc pf2.80 | 2.5 | | 6 | 112⅜ | 110¼ | 111½ | —3 |
| 24¼ | 10½ | AtlasCp | | | 13 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | |
| 33⅝ | 18½ | Augat .48 | 1.8 | 13 | 24 | 26⅝ | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | — ¼ |
| 41 | 31¾ | AutoDta .76 | 2.0 | 15 | 46 | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ¼ |
| 29⅝ | 18¼ | AvcoCp 1.20 | 5.8 | 3 | 404 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 74 | 49½ | Avco pf 4.20 | 7.6 | | 14 | 55 | 54 | 55 | +1⅝ |
| 22¼ | 15⅜ | Avery .72 | 4.1 | 7 | 216 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | + ¼ |
| 32⅝ | 18 | Avnet 1 | 3.6 | 6 | 109 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 53¼ | 31⅝ | Avon 3 | 8.4 | 9 | 345 | 36⅛ | 35⅜ | 35¾ | — ⅜ |
| 21 | 17⅝ | Aydin s | | 14 | 109 | 20⅛ | 18½ | 19⅛ | —1⅛ |
| | | — B—B—B — | | | | | | | |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | BT Mtg | | | 115 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | Bache .50a | 3.3 | 4 | 271 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 27½ | Bkrlnt s .40 | 1.3 | 18 | 287 | 32⅛ | 31¼ | 31¼ | —1⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 12⅝ | Balder s .24 | 1.3 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 40½ | 23⅝ | BaldwU 1.40 | 3.9 | 6 | 66 | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36¼ | + ⅛ |
| 60 | 35⅝ | BldU pf 2.06 | 3.8 | | 2 | 54 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 19 | BallCp 1.40 | 6.0 | 5 | 44 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 19 | BallyMf .10 | .4 | 16 | 1224 | 27⅛ | 26½ | 27⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 25¼ | 18⅝ | BaltGE 2.44 | 10. | 8 | 86 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 48 | 34¼ | Ball pfB4.50 | 11. | | z10 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 43 | 19¼ | BanCal 1.12 | 4.3 | 6 | 73 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26 | — ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 14¼ | Bandag .70 | 4.1 | 8 | 212 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 15⅝ | BangPnt 1 | 4.5 | 3 | 34 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | |
| 44⅝ | 23 | BanP pf 2 | 6.0 | | 3 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | + ½ |
| 43¼ | 26⅛ | BkNY 2.72 | 7.9 | 5 | 43 | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34½ | |
| 16 | 10⅝ | BkofVa 1.16 | 9.0 | 4 | 36 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ¼ |
| 30⅞ | 20¼ | BnkAm 1.44 | 5.5 | 6 | 600 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| 51¾ | 35⅝ | BankTr 3.30 | 6.7 | 5 | 379 | 49⅝ | 49 | 49⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 27¾ | 18¼ | BkTr pf2.50 | 9.8 | | 5 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 49 | 31 | BkTr pf4.22 | 10. | | 4 | 42 | 41⅛ | 41⅜ | —1½ |
| 16⅝ | 7⅝ | Banner .14 | 1.2 | 20 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ¼ |
| 58⅝ | 35⅝ | BarberO 1.60 | 2.8 | 20 | 60 | 57¼ | 55⅞ | 57¼ | +1½ |
| 17¼ | 10⅝ | BardCR .36 | 2.4 | 10 | 325 | 15¼ | 14½ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 10⅝ | BarnGp .80 | 5.2 | 4 | 39 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 18⅝ | BarnBk n1.20 | 3.0 | 6 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 24 | + ¾ |
| 30¼ | 15⅝ | BarryWr .52 | 1.7 | 14 | 635 | u32⅝ | 30¼ | 31⅛ | +1½ |
| 46½ | 23⅝ | Bausch s1.28 | 3.0 | 12 | 112 | 43⅛ | 42½ | 42½ | — ¼ |
| 49½ | 25⅝ | BaxtTrv .64 | 1.4 | 13 | 479 | 45⅞ | 44½ | 44½ | —1⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅛ | BayFnci | | | 48 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 19⅛ | BaySIG 2.20 | 9.3 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 35½ | 16½ | Bearing .92 | 3.7 | 7 | 205 | 24⅝ | 23⅞ | 24⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 24¼ | 16½ | BeatFd 1.30 | 5.9 | 8 | 516 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22 | — ½ |
| 49½ | 34⅝ | Beat pf 3.38 | 7.7 | | 15 | 45 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 23 | Beckm .32 | 1.3 | 14 | 100 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | — ⅝ |
| 37 | 26¼ | BectnD .92 | 2.8 | 10 | 95 | 34⅜ | 32⅞ | 33⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 16 | 7⅝ | Baker | | 6 | 136 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 13½ | — ⅜ |
| 50 | 29 | BelcoPt 1 | 2.5 | 6 | 141 | 41⅜ | 40½ | 40½ | —1⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 18½ | Belden s | | 5 | 6 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅝ | BeldnH .36b | 6.0 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 29⅞ | 16⅝ | BellHow .96 | 4.0 | 9 | 63 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 15 | 7½ | BellInd .20g | 2.3 | 5 | 162 | 9½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 14½ | BellCd g 1.64 | | | 58 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 30½ | 21 | Bemis 1.40 | 6.2 | 7 | 256 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22½ | — ½ |
| 55⅝ | 36¼ | Bendix 2.84 | 6.4 | 6 | 603 | 44½ | 44⅛ | 44¼ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 35 | Bendx pf | | | 44 | 41⅝ | 41 | 41 | |
| 32½ | 17⅝ | BenfCp 2 | 8.5 | 7 | 184 | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ½ |
| 45¼ | 28⅝ | Benef pf4.30 | 11. | | 8 | 37⅝ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | — ½ |
| 19⅝ | 3 | BengtB | | 17 | 2818 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | BerkeyP | | 7 | 68 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 29½ | 15½ | BestPd .24 | 1.1 | 9 | 91 | 23⅛ | 22½ | 22⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 26¼ | 19 | BethStl 1.60 | 7.2 | 4 | 686 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅜ |
| 48⅝ | 36⅝ | BigThr .88b | 1.8 | 14 | x102 | 48⅝ | 48 | 48 | — ⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 17 | Binney .92 | 4.8 | 10 | 35 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 31 | 12 | BisFSL s.80 | 2.6 | 9 | 129 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ⅜ |
| 25¼ | 17½ | BlackDr .76 | 4.3 | 7 | 786 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 13⅞ | BlairJn 1 | 5.0 | 6 | 65 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 25½ | 15 | BlissL 1.10 | 5.9 | 5 | 17 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 15⅛ | BlissL wi | | | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 28½ | 22½ | BlckHR 1.76 | 6.9 | 9 | 211 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 23½ | BlueB 1.80 | 7.1 | 4 | 498 | 25½ | 25 | 25¼ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | BobbieBr | | 144 | 22 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 32 | Boeing s1.20 | 3.4 | 6 | 1532 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35 | — ⅜ |
| 42½ | 27 | BoiseC 1.75 | 4.8 | 5 | 123 | 36⅞ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | —1 |
| 27⅝ | 19⅝ | Borden 1.90 | 7.5 | 6 | 302 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅝ |
| 42⅝ | 29¾ | BorgW 2.30 | 6.7 | 5 | 75 | 34⅝ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | Bormns .20e | 5.3 | | 6 | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 24½ | 18⅝ | BosEd 2.72 | 11. | 8 | 86 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ¼ |
| 83⅝ | 61 | BosE pf8.88 | 12. | | z250 | 76 | 75 | 75 | —2 |
| 10⅝ | 8¼ | BosE pr1.17 | 11. | | 8 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 13⅞ | 10 | BosE pr1.46 | 12. | | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 5⅝ | Braniff .10t | | | 200 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 29⅞ | 20⅝ | BrigSt 1.20a | 5.4 | 7 | 10 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 30½ | BristM 1.60 | 4.1 | 11 | x971 | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 44⅝ | 32 | BristM pf 2 | 4.7 | | 7 | 43 | 42 | 43 | |
| 38½ | 25 | BritPet 1.67e | 4.9 | 7 | 70 | 35 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | —1 |
| 16⅝ | 12½ | BrkwGl 1.08 | 6.7 | 6 | 40 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 25 | 18¼ | BkyUG 2.22 | 9.5 | 7 | x28 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23⅛ | |
| 26¼ | 18¼ | BkUG pf2.47 | 11. | | 7 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | |
| 30⅝ | 19¼ | BwnSh 1.20 | 4.8 | 5 | 4 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 30 | 13½ | Brown .30 | 1.1 | 7 | x40 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 21⅝ | BwnGp 2 | 7.5 | 4 | 59 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26½ | |
| 19 | 12½ | BwnFer .70 | 3.8 | 11 | 206 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | Brnswk .90 | 7.9 | 6 | 221 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| 30 | 22½ | Brnsk pf2.40 | 9.6 | | 5 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | — ⅛ |
| 33½ | 17½ | BrushW s 1 | 3.7 | 9 | 180 | 28 | 27¼ | 27¼ | —1 |
| 25 | 15½ | BucyEr .88 | 4.1 | 8 | 153 | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 6 | 4¼ | BudgC pf.60 | 11. | | 3 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 12⅝ | BuffFor s 1 | 7.1 | 7 | 7 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 7⅜ | Bundy 1 | 11. | 10 | 36 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 14⅝ | BunkrH 2.04 | 12. | | 4 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅜ |
| 32¾ | 17¼ | BunkR 1.20 | 4.6 | 7 | 128 | 26⅞ | 26 | 26 | —1⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 14¼ | Burlind 1.40 | 7.3 | 6 | 936 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 38½ | 33 | BrlNo s | | 4 | 879 | 35⅞ | 34⅝ | 35 | —1⅜ |
| 7½ | 5⅝ | BrlNo pf .55 | 9.6 | | 11 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 71½ | 44⅝ | BrlNo pf2.85 | 4.6 | | 11 | 62⅝ | 61⅜ | 62 | —1 |
| 35⅛ | 23 | Burndy 1 | 3.1 | 9 | 9 | 32⅝ | 32 | 32 | — ⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 4 | BrnsRL | | | 341 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 87½ | 60⅝ | Burrgh 2.60 | 4.0 | 8 | 423 | 64⅝ | 63⅞ | 64¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 10 | Buttrin s.52 | 5.1 | 5 | 28 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 10⅝ | Buttes | | 11 | 162 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅝ |
| | | — C—C—C — | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 27 | CBI Ind s1a | 2.2 | 14 | 187 | u45⅝ | 44½ | 44⅝ | + ¼ |
| 56⅜ | 42½ | CBS 2.80 | 5.9 | 7 | 1406 | 47⅝ | 46 | 47⅛ | —1⅝ |
| 11⅝ | 5½ | CCI | | 4 | 89 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 6⅜ | CLC | | 8 | 22 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | |
| 18⅝ | 10⅝ | CNA Fn | | 4 | 42 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ | |
| 22¼ | 15 | CNA pf 1.10 | 5.7 | | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 11⅝ | 8 | CNAI 1.14a | 11. | | 25 | 10⅛ | 10½ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 51⅝ | CPC 3.40 | 5.0 | 9 | 57 | 69⅞ | 68⅝ | 68⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 13¼ | CP Nat 1.88 | 10. | 9 | 8 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| 28½ | 13⅝ | CTS .80 | 4.8 | 7 | 40 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ½ |
| 75¾ | 37 | CabotC 2 | 2.8 | 8 | 70 | 73 | 70¼ | 70⅝ | —2⅝ |
| 21⅝ | 7⅝ | Cadence | | 4 | 42 | 12⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 31⅝ | 10 | Caesars | | 14 | 2536 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 27 | 16⅝ | Calihn s1.471 | 6.3 | 8 | 518 | 27 | 25⅞ | 26⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7¼ | 2⅝ | ComerB | | 8 | 37 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | |
| 49⅝ | 17 | CmRdLk g1a | 1.2 | | 534 | u52½ | 50¼ | 50⅝ | +1¼ |
| 34⅛ | 25¼ | CampSp 1.90 | 6.4 | 7 | 40 | 30 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ¼ |
| 27⅝ | 19⅝ | CampT 1.20 | 5.5 | 7 | 135 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | — ¼ |
| 43⅝ | 26⅝ | CdPac p1.70e | | | 367 | 34⅛ | 33⅜ | 34 | — ⅜ |
| 18 | 12⅜ | CanalR .64 | 3.8 | 24 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 29¼ | 18¼ | Cannon 1.20b | 5.1 | 5 | 18 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| 54½ | 39⅝ | CapClts .20 | .4 | 10 | 132 | 51⅝ | 50⅝ | 51 | + ¼ |
| 24⅝ | 16 | CapHold 1.08 | 6.1 | 6 | 67 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 9⅜ | 4 | Caring g.20 | | 13 | 164 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 18⅝ | Carlisle .90 | 2.7 | 8 | 60 | u33⅛ | 32⅝ | 33⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 21 | Carnat 1.44 | 5.9 | 7 | 153 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 10 | 6⅝ | CaroFrg .44 | 5.5 | 3 | 77 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 14⅝ | CarPw 2.24 | 10. | 7 | 368 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 36 | 24⅝ | CarTec 1.90 | 6.2 | 6 | 16 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 10⅝ | CarrGn .79e | 6.2 | | 7 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 21⅞ | 12¾ | CarsPir 1.20 | 8.4 | 4 | 23 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 14⅞ | CartHw 1.16 | 6.7 | 7 | 37 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 25 | CartHw pf 2 | | | 22 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 8⅝ | 6 | CartWal .40 | 5.1 | 8 | 25 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 13⅛ | 8⅛ | CascNG .92 | 9.1 | 5 | 13 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 10⅝ | CastlCk .80b | 5.9 | 14 | 54 | 14¼ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅜ |
| 59½ | 43½ | CatrpT 2.40 | 4.5 | 9 | 396 | 53⅝ | 52⅝ | 52¾ | — ⅜ |
| 17⅝ | 11⅛ | CecoCp .75 | 5.2 | 3 | 24 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 50 | 39⅝ | Celanse 3.60 | 7.6 | 5 | 82 | 47⅝ | 47½ | 47⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 48¼ | 36⅝ | Celan pf4.50 | 11. | | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| 8⅝ | 4¼ | Cenco | | 6 | 148 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ¼ |
| 48 | 24 | Centex .25 | .6 | 13 | 312 | 39 | 38¼ | 38½ | — ¼ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅛ | CenSoW 1.50 | 10. | 7 | 311 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 15 | CenHud 2.16 | 11. | 6 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 12½ | CenIILt 1.70 | 11. | 7 | 27 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 21⅝ | CnILt pf2.87 | 12. | | z700 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 10 | CenIIPS 1.40 | 11. | 8 | 136 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 33½ | 23¼ | CenLaE s | | 11 | 489 | 33⅝ | 32⅛ | 32½ | — ⅜ |
| 15 | 10⅝ | CeMPw 1.64 | 11. | 7 | 47 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 8⅝ | CenSoya .84 | 7.0 | 10 | 127 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 21⅝ | CenTel 2 | 8.0 | 7 | 419 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ |
| 54⅝ | 19½ | CentrDat 1 | 2.5 | 13 | 442 | 41⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅞ | —1⅜ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅝ | CntryTel .64 | 7.3 | 6 | 44 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 11⅝ | Crt-teed .90 | 5.4 | 14 | 160 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 11⅝ | CessAir .40 | 2.6 | 7 | 511 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 28¼ | 19⅝ | Champin 1.40 | 5.8 | 6 | 670 | 25⅛ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅝ |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | ChamSp .80 | 8.9 | 6 | 220 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 50 | 17 | ChartCo 1 | 4.2 | 1 | 564 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 45¼ | 11¼ | ChartCo wt | | | 297 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16½ | — ⅜ |
| 25½ | 11¼ | ChartCo pf | | | 22 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| 11⅝ | 8⅝ | ChasFd .80e | 7.4 | | 15 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 47 | 33¼ | ChasM 2.80 | 6.2 | 5 | 198 | 45½ | 44⅜ | 45 | — ½ |
| 14¼ | 7 | Chelsea .60 | 7.9 | 4 | 5 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 33¼ | ChmNY 3.48 | 8.7 | 5 | 126 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 40 | — ⅜ |
| 22⅝ | 16⅝ | ChNY pf1.87 | 9.1 | | 29 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 16½ | ChesVa s.84 | 3.8 | 7 | 8 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28½ | 19⅝ | ChesPn 1.28 | 4.6 | 10 | 157 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 25 | Chessie 2.56 | 7.9 | 5 | 265 | 32⅞ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 10⅛ | ChiMlw | | 15 | 51 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 16⅝ | ChiPneT 2 | 9.1 | 7 | 44 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | ChkFull .20e | 4.7 | 5 | 18 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 12⅞ | ChrisCft .52t | 2.3 | 9 | 271 | 23¼ | 22 | 22¼ | —1½ |
| 9⅝ | 7⅝ | ChCft pf 1 | 11. | | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ½ |
| 51⅝ | 34¼ | ChCft pf1.40 | 2.8 | | 5 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | — ¼ |
| 13⅝ | 6 | Christn .40e | 3.5 | 8 | 16 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 26⅝ | 14⅝ | Chroma 1.10 | 5.3 | 6 | 214 | 20¾ | 19⅞ | 20⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 5½ | Chrysler | | | 926 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 6 | 2 | Chrys wt | | | 67 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 6⅛ | Chrys pf | | | 149 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 18⅝ | ChurCh .72 | 3.3 | 7 | 95 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 23 | CinBell 2.52 | 9.3 | 6 | 6 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27⅛ | |
| 20½ | 14⅛ | CinGE 2.04 | 11. | 8 | 367 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 104 | 63½ | CinG pf 9.52 | 11. | | z720 | 85 | 83½ | 85 | —2 |
| 37⅝ | 18 | CinMil 1 | 2.9 | 9 | 82 | 35⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 26⅛ | 17 | Citicrp 1.42 | 6.4 | 6 | 1854 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | |
| 39⅝ | 29⅝ | CitiesSv s | | 7 | 440 | 35⅝ | 34 | 35 | —1½ |
| 29 | 14⅝ | CityInv 1.50 | 5.7 | 5 | x1503 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | CityInv wt | | | 57 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 45 | 22¼ | CityIn pf 2 | 4.9 | | x243 | 41⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 45 | 29⅝ | ClarkE 2.20 | 6.8 | 5 | 70 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅛ |
| 52½ | 24⅝ | ClarkOil 1.40 | 4.0 | 3 | 77 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 25⅝ | ClvCif 1.40a | 5.1 | 7 | 140 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27¼ | |
| 19⅛ | 13½ | ClevEl 2 | 11. | 8 | 152 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 4¼ | Clevepk .60 | 9.6 | 7 | 21 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ¼ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Clorox .80 | 7.9 | 6 | 262 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 7⅝ | CluettP .68 | 8.0 | 5 | 47 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 8 | CluetP pf 1 | 10. | | 6 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Coachm | | | 25 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 14⅝ | CoastCp .40 | 1.4 | 6 | 3037 | 28½ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 33 | 21 | CstlCp pf1.19 | 4.2 | | 1 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34 | 23⅜ | CstlCp pf1.83 | 6.3 | | 4 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 3⅝ | CocaBtl .44b | 9.3 | 11 | 162 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 28⅝ | CocaCl 2.16 | 6.5 | 9 | 371 | 33½ | 32⅝ | 33 | — ¼ |
| 22¼ | 13¼ | CldwBk .94 | 4.7 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 16⅝ | 10 | ColeNt .80 | 6.3 | 5 | 4 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅜ | Coleco | | 6 | 85 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 11 | ColgPal 1.08 | 7.6 | 7 | 589 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 42 | 31½ | ColgP pf3.50 | 9.7 | | z200 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | CollAlk .72 | 9.1 | 7 | 48 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 6¾ | CollinF .32 | 3.0 | 5 | 76 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 14¼ | ColPen 1.40 | 7.6 | 4 | 403 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | — ½ |
| 56 | 35¼ | ColtInd 2.90 | 6.6 | 5 | 70 | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | — ½ |
| 42¼ | 30¼ | Colt pf 1.60 | 4.7 | | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | — ¼ |
| 42 | 28⅝ | ColGas 2.56 | 6.7 | 8 | 278 | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 57⅝ | 49⅝ | ColGs pf5.48 | 10. | | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | — ½ |
| 37¼ | 21⅝ | ColuPct .50 | 1.7 | 8 | 305 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ | — ½ |
| 26½ | 19⅝ | CalSOh 2.32 | 9.4 | 8 | 4 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 19½ | CSO pf 2.42 | 12. | | 4 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ¼ |
| 119⅝ | 107 | CSO pf n15.25 | 13. | | z450 | 119½ | 118½ | 118½ | + ½ |
| 20⅝ | 18⅝ | CombnInt 1.40 | 7.3 | 6 | 160 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19½ | — ⅜ |
| 64⅝ | 43⅝ | CmbEn 2.60 | 4.3 | 10 | 207 | 60⅝ | 60 | 60⅛ | — ¼ |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | CmbEq .90t | 11. | | 107 | 8½ | 8 | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| 17 | 6¼ | Comdis n.28 | 2.7 | 9 | 44 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| 25 | 17½ | CmwE 2.60 | 12. | 9 | 727 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 19¼ | 14 | CWE pf 1.42 | 7.8 | | 7 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 12½ | CWE pf 1.90 | 12. | | 13 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 13⅝ | CWE pf 2 | 11. | | 41 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ¼ |
| 103½ | 88 | CwE pf11.70 | 12. | | z500 | 101 | 101 | 101 | +1 |
| 89⅝ | 53 | CwE pf 8.38 | 12. | | z2600 | 72½ | 71 | 71 | |
| 24⅝ | 16 | CWE pf 2.37 | 11. | | 7 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 19⅝ | CWE pf 2.87 | 11. | | 6 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25¼ | + ¼ |
| 47½ | 29⅝ | Comsat 2.30 | 6.3 | 8 | 92 | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | —1 |
| 34⅝ | 17½ | CoPsyc .72 | 2.1 | 16 | 50 | 34⅛ | 33⅝ | 34 | |
| 22¼ | 16¼ | CoPsy wi | | | 4 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 22⅞ | 13⅝ | CompPS 1.88 | 11. | 8 | 5 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 42⅝ | 17½ | Compgr .28 | 1.6 | 6 | 109 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 11⅝ | CompScl | | 12 | 157 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 59⅝ | 23½ | Cptvsn | | 22 | 192 | 55⅛ | 54⅛ | 54½ | —1½ |
| 20⅛ | 15⅛ | ConAgr 1.34 | 6.6 | 7 | 36 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 20⅛ | |
| 47 | 28 | ConeMl 2 | 5.9 | 4 | 24 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 40⅝ | 29¼ | ConnGn 1.52 | 3.9 | 6 | 572 | 39⅝ | 38½ | 38½ | —1 |
| 27⅝ | 19 | ConnM 2 | 8.0 | 16 | 28 | 25⅝ | 24¼ | 25⅛ | |
| 18 | 13⅝ | CnnNG 1.60 | 10. | 8 | 6 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 37⅝ | Conoco 2.20 | 4.2 | 6 | 868 | 54⅞ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | —2⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 12⅝ | Conrac .80 | 4.8 | 23 | 7 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 26½ | 19⅝ | ConEd 2.48 | 10. | 6 | 265 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 86 | 64⅝ | ConE pf 6 | 7.2 | | 1 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | —1 |
| 48½ | 34 | ConE pf4.65 | 11. | | z50 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ⅛ |
| 58 | 34½ | ConE pf 5 | 11. | | 3 | 44 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 27¼ | 19⅝ | ConFds 1.76 | 7.2 | 6 | 69 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 64 | 48⅝ | ConF pf4.50 | 7.7 | | 5 | 58⅝ | 57½ | 58⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 18 | CnsFrt 1.40 | 6.5 | 4 | 35 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49 | 36 | CnsNG 3.24 | 7.6 | 6 | 78 | 43⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 111⅞ | 95 | CnG pf10.96 | 11. | | z30 | 104 | 104 | 104 | — ½ |
| 22¼ | 15½ | ConsPw 2.24 | 11. | 7 | 239 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44¼ | 30½ | CnPw pf4.50 | 12. | | z110 | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | + ½ |
| 80⅝ | 50½ | CnPw pf7.72 | 12. | | z370 | 63⅝ | 62½ | 62½ | + ⅛ |
| 77¼ | 57 | CnPw pf7.48 | 12. | | z70 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 31¼ | 28⅝ | CnPw pf3.85 | 13. | | 29 | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 16⅝ | CnPw pr2.50 | 13. | | 6 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 14¼ | CnPw pr2.23 | 12. | | 4 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 15⅝ | CnPw pf2.43 | 12. | | 6 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 6⅝ | ContAir .10t | | | 232 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| 8⅝ | 5 | ContCop | | 4 | 37 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 28⅝ | 21¼ | CntlCorp 2.20 | 8.2 | 5 | 162 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 62½ | 50½ | CtlC pfA2.50 | 4.3 | | 2 | 58 | 58 | 58 | +2 |
| 32⅝ | 25¼ | CntlGrp 2.40 | 7.8 | 5 | 147 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 14⅝ | CntlGp pf 2 | 11. | | 175 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 47 | 32½ | CntlGp pf4.50 | 11. | | 6 | 41⅛ | 41 | 41¼ | |
| 30⅝ | 21⅝ | CntlII 1.60 | 5.5 | 6 | 323 | 30 | 29 | 29⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 12⅝ | ContTel 1.36 | 9.1 | 7 | 285 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 62½ | 38⅝ | CtlData .40 | 1.4 | 7 | 432 | 54⅝ | 53¼ | 53⅝ | —1 |
| 48 | 33¼ | CnDt pf 4.50 | 11. | | z100 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | — ⅝ |
| 34⅝ | 25⅞ | Conwd 1.80 | 5.6 | 7 | 5 | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 4½ | CookUn .15e | 2.6 | 7 | 178 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 39⅝ | 29½ | Cooper s 1.20 | 2.7 | 10 | 725 | u40 | 39½ | 40 | + ½ |
| 43⅞ | 32 | CoopI pf2.90 | 6.6 | | 316 | u43⅞ | 43¼ | 43⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 24¼ | 12¾ | CoopLab .60 | 2.9 | 10 | 57 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 9⅝ | CoopTR- .80 | 8.3 | 4 | 12 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | CopT pf1.25 | 9.6 | | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 25¼ | 18¼ | Copelnd .92 | 4.1 | 11 | 3 | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ¼ |
| 21 | 16 | Coppwd 1.48 | 8.2 | 5 | 5 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | Cordura .44 | 7.8 | 23 | x28 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 13 | Corein s .48 | 3.2 | 8 | 16 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | |
| 65 | 45½ | CornG 2.12 | 4.1 | 8 | 201 | 53½ | 52½ | 52½ | —1⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 20 | CorrBlk 1.72 | 7.3 | 9 | 11 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 17¼ | Cowles 1 | 4.1 | 16 | 116 | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 79⅝ | 60 | CoxBdct .92 | 1.2 | 12 | 49 | 75⅞ | 73⅝ | 74⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 9⅛ | 4 | Craig .06t | | | 42 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 44½ | 28½ | Crane 1.60b | 5.2 | 5 | 79 | 31⅛ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 6⅛ | CredIF .50 | 5.8 | 6 | 23 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 24 | CrockN 2.20 | 7.2 | 5 | 79 | 31 | 30⅞ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 53 | 36 | CrckN pf 3 | 6.6 | | 3 | 46 | 45½ | 45½ | + ⅛ |
| 27¼ | 19 | CrckN pf2.18 | 9.4 | | 254 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 14 | CrmpK 1.20 | 5.6 | 6 | 24 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| 25⅝ | 17⅝ | CrouHl s.92 | 3.8 | 10 | 317 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 22⅝ | CrwnCk | | 6 | 35 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 54⅝ | 33½ | CrwZel 2.30 | 5.0 | 9 | 1333 | 46⅝ | 46 | 46⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 56⅝ | 43⅝ | CrZel pf4.63 | 8.2 | | 30 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | + ½ |
| 28⅝ | 25⅝ | CrumF s | | 5 | 128 | 27⅛ | 26½ | 27⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 6 | Culbro | | | 8 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| 37½ | 27¼ | CumEn 1.80 | 5.9 | 7 | 20 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30½ | — ¼ |
| 11½ | 7⅝ | CurrInc 1.10 | 11. | | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 14⅝ | CurtW 1 | 4.7 | 5 | 61 | 22 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 18⅝ | Cyclops .88 | 4.5 | 13 | 18 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| | | — D—D—D — | | | | | | | |
| 11⅝ | 4½ | DPF | | 4 | 32 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Damon .20 | 2.9 | 24 | 154 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 12 | DanRiv 1.12 | 7.5 | 4 | 33 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 17⅝ | DanaCp 1.60 | 7.0 | 6 | 279 | 23½ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 16⅝ | Daniel .30b | .9 | 14 | 123 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 35½ | DartInd 2 | 4.7 | 6 | 669 | 43 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 74½ | 46 | DataGen | | 13 | 200 | 66 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 47⅝ | 16⅝ | DataTer .30 | 1.2 | 16 | 134 | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| 57⅝ | 44⅝ | Datont s | | 14 | 109 | 53 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | —1 |
| 18½ | 9⅝ | Dayco .56b | 5.3 | 3 | x18 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 49⅞ | 36½ | DaytHd 1.80 | 4.1 | 7 | 25 | 44⅝ | 44 | 44½ | — ½ |
| 17½ | 12½ | DaytPL 1.74 | 12. | 8 | 251 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 41½ | 28½ | Deere 1.90 | 5.8 | 7 | 417 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10¼ | DelmP 1.48 | 11. | 7 | 126 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 47⅝ | 31½ | DeltaA 1.20 | 3.1 | 8 | 140 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 16 | 6¼ | Deltec | | | 4 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 8 | Deltona | | | 134 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 35½ | DeluxC n1.44 | 3.6 | 11 | 9 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 15⅝ | DenMfg 1.16 | 6.5 | 7 | 100 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 11⅝ | Dennys .88 | 5.5 | 6 | 43 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 13 | Dentsply .88 | 5.4 | 8 | 48 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10¼ | DeSoto 1 | 8.5 | 6 | 27 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | DetEd 1.60 | 12. | 7 | 439 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| 68½ | 50½ | DetE pf5.50 | 8.9 | | 5 | 62 | 62 | 62 | — ⅛ |
| 75½ | 48 | DetE pf7.45 | 12. | | z50 | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 19¼ | DE pfB 2.75 | 12. | | 4 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 101⅝ | 65 | DetE pf9.72 | 11. | | z480 | 86½ | 86⅝ | 86½ | |
| 21½ | 14½ | DetE pr2.28 | 12. | | 13 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 19⅝ | Dexter 1 | 3.8 | 10 | 30 | 26½ | 26 | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 7 | DiGior .56 | 6.5 | 5 | 107 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | |
| 27 | 16½ | DiGior pf2.25 | 10. | | 3 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 24½ | 14⅝ | DialCp 1.20 | 6.5 | 6 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 50 | 28⅝ | DiaInt 2.20 | 5.6 | 9 | 34 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 39½ | — ½ |
| 34⅝ | 23⅝ | DiamS 1.60 | 5.4 | 8 | 402 | 30⅞ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 40½ | 23 | Diebold .80 | 2.1 | 10 | 194 | 40 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 82½ | 57⅝ | DigitalEq | | 13 | 446 | 67 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 8⅝ | Dillngm .60 | 5.4 | 5 | 50 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 20⅝ | Dillngm pf2 | 8.6 | | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 14 | Dillon s1.08 | 6.6 | 9 | 5 | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 52⅝ | 33½ | Disney .72 | 1.5 | 12 | 1083 | 48⅝ | 47⅝ | 48 | — ⅝ |
| 8⅜ | 3⅝ | Divrsdin | | 7 | 25 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅝ | DivrsMtg | | | 131 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 9½ | DrPepr .68 | 6.0 | 10 | 419 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 6¼ | Documat | | | 39 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 98½ | 34⅝ | Dome g .50 | .5 | | 469 | u103 | 97 | 97⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 24 | 16¼ | Donald n.40 | 3.5 | 8 | 19 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | DonLJ .14 | 2.9 | 9 | 116 | 5⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 23¼ | Donnly 1.14 | 3.9 | 8 | 9 | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 12⅝ | Dorsey .75 | 5.9 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 27⅝ | Dover s .86 | 2.2 | 11 | 8 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 25 | DowCh 1.60 | 4.8 | 7 | 2260 | 34⅝ | 33½ | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49½ | 32½ | DowJn 1.60 | 3.6 | 13 | 20 | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | 44⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 25⅝ | Dravo 1.36 | 3.9 | 10 | 37 | 35 | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 63½ | 44⅝ | Dresser 1.10 | 1.8 | 10 | 690 | 62⅝ | 61⅝ | 62⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 13 | DrexB 1.80a | 11. | | 31 | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 16¾ | Dreyfs 1 | 3.1 | 6 | 9 | u26 | 25⅝ | 26 | + ⅜ |
| 45⅝ | 31½ | duPont 2a | 4.8 | 7 | 1376 | 42⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44½ | 31⅝ | duPnt pf3.50 | 9.1 | | 2 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 39⅝ | duPnt pf4.50 | 9.1 | | 6 | 50½ | 49½ | 49½ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 14⅝ | DukeP 1.72 | 10. | 6 | 335 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 81 | 60 | Duke pf6.75 | 9.1 | | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —2½ |
| 93⅝ | 61 | Duke pf8.70 | 11. | | z100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 90⅝ | 58 | Duke pf8.20 | 11. | | z100 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | |
| 85¼ | 53¼ | Duke pf7.80 | 11. | | z30 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —1 |
| 108½ | 77½ | Duke pf 11 | 10. | | z200 | 108 | 108 | 108 | — ½ |
| 104¼ | 73⅝ | Duk pfN8.84 | 11. | | z200 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +2 |
| 49⅛ | 33⅝ | DunBr 2.04 | 4.4 | 14 | 85 | 47 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 12½ | DuqLt 1.80 | 12. | 8 | 546 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 15 | Duq pf 2 | 12. | | z130 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | |
| 21½ | 14½ | Duq prK2.10 | 12. | | 10 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 15 | Duq pr 2.31 | 12. | | z200 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 20¼ | Duq pr 2.75 | 12. | | z100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅝ | DutchB .18 | 1.6 | 9 | 21 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 4⅝ | DynAm .10 | 1.5 | 10 | 19 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| | | — E—E—E — | | | | | | | |
| 32⅝ | 22½ | EGG s .40 | 1.4 | 17 | 210 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 28½ | E Sys s 1 | 2.8 | 12 | 39 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 14⅝ | EagleP .88 | 5.0 | 6 | 22 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 13⅝ | Easco 1.20 | 8.1 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5⅝ | EastAir | | 5 | 436 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 17 | EsAir pf2.69 | 13. | | 8 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 15⅝ | EastGF .92 | 4.1 | 9 | 236 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 10⅝ | EastUtl 1.60 | 12. | 8 | 17 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 59¼ | 42⅝ | EsKod 2.40a | 4.3 | 9 | 1226 | 56⅝ | 56 | 56 | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 20¼ | Eaton s1.72 | 6.4 | 4 | 238 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ½ |
| 21½ | 11¼ | Echlin .52 | 4.3 | 9 | 79 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 18⅝ | EckrdJk 1 | 3.7 | 10 | 194 | 27⅛ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 20¼ | EdisBr 1.32 | 5.0 | 7 | 15 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 12⅝ | Edwrds s.60 | 3.4 | 5 | 61 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 15⅝ | ElPaso 1.48 | 7.1 | 7 | 1227 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 16 | EPG dpf2.35 | 12. | | 19 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8¼ | ElcorCp .24 | 2.0 | 7 | 28 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 5½ | ElecAssc | | 11 | 22 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 18⅝ | EDS 1 | 4.0 | 12 | 36 | 25½ | 24⅝ | 25 | — ⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | ElMeMg | | 13 | 31 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 13½ | Elgin 1.60 | 7.4 | 7 | x20 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | Elixir | | | 27 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 29½ | EmrsEl 1.60 | 4.4 | 10 | 205 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 6½ | EmrRd | | 13 | 23 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 12 | EmryA 1 | 7.3 | 9 | 301 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 23¼ | Emhart 2.40 | 8.1 | 7 | 105 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29½ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅝ | 10⅝ | EmpDs 1.44 | 11. | 7 | 38 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 26½ | 10½ | EmpGas s.36 | 1.7 | 5 | 31 | 21½ | 20⅝ | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 20⅝ | EngMC s1.16 | 3.3 | 5 | 864 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 13¼ | EnnisBF .64 | 4.0 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 35 | 23¼ | Enserch 1.72 | 5.1 | 11 | 595 | 34⅝ | 33 | 34 | — ⅜ |
| 19¼ | 11¼ | Entex s .80 | 5.2 | 8 | 121 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 6½ | Envrtec .25t | | | 56 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 17 | Equifx 2.40 | 11. | 7 | 6 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 7⅝ | Equimk .96 | 10. | 6 | 16 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 16¾ | Eqmk pf2.31 | 11. | | 4 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | |
| 32¾ | 17⅝ | EquitG 1.80 | 5.7 | 6 | 83 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 11½ | EqtLf 1.85e | 12. | 9 | 29 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 23⅝ | Esmrk 1.84 | 3.8 | 11 | 6508 | 48⅝ | 47⅝ | 48⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 10⅝ | Esquire .80 | 5.7 | 4 | 6 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 14⅝ | 9½ | EssexCh .80 | 5.5 | 8 | 494 | u15⅝ | 13⅝ | 14⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 36½ | 25 | Estrin s .68 | 2.1 | 10 | 147 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 30½ | 22¼ | Ethyl 1.50 | 5.1 | 6 | 115 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29¼ | |
| 25⅝ | 16¼ | EvanP 1.60a | 7.3 | 5 | 796 | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 22 | + ¼ |
| 13½ | 9⅝ | Evan pf1.40 | 11. | | 8 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 26 | ExCelO 2 | 6.2 | 6 | 76 | 33½ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | —1 |
| 18⅝ | 13¼ | Exclsr 1.81e | 11. | | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 69⅞ | 51½ | Exxon 5.20 | 7.8 | 6 | 3342 | 68⅝ | 66¼ | 66½ | —1⅝ |
| | | — F—F—F — | | | | | | | |
| 31½ | 21⅞ | FMC 1.40 | 5.9 | 5 | 277 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 27⅝ | FMC pf 2.25 | 7.1 | | 8 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | Fabrge .48 | 4.4 | 8 | 38 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | |
| 6⅝ | 4 | FabriCtr .28 | 5.6 | 5 | 15 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | FacetEnt .15e | 3.2 | 68 | 25 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 20⅝ | Fairchd s.72 | 3.2 | 7 | 238 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ½ |
| 15½ | 8⅝ | FairmtF .76 | 5.8 | 11 | 53 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 12 | 9⅝ | Fairmtpf 1 | 8.0 | | z200 | u12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ½ |
| 15⅝ | 9⅝ | FamDlr .40 | 3.4 | 6 | 57 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 10⅝ | FrWstFn | | 4 | 17 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | — ½ |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | FarahMf | | 11 | 18 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3 | Fedders | | | 191 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 28⅝ | FedCo 2.40 | 6.9 | 6 | 19 | 35½ | 35 | 35 | — ⅜ |
| 65½ | 21 | FedExpr | | 15 | 153 | 46⅛ | 45⅝ | 46 | — ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 12½ | FdMog 1.20 | 7.5 | 5 | 44 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 11⅝ | FedNM 1.28 | 7.9 | 6 | 385 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 22⅝ | FedPB 1 | 3.5 | 8 | 17 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 12 | FdSignl s.80 | 5.8 | 7 | 7 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 21¼ | FedDSt 1.80 | 6.2 | 7 | 221 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 17 | Ferro 1.20 | 6.1 | 5 | 161 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 5⅝ | FldFin .40 | 3.5 | 8 | 137 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 24⅝ | FldUnl 2.80 | 9.0 | 5 | 8 | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ⅛ |
| 33½ | 22½ | Fldcst 2 | 7.4 | 4 | 86 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 7 | Filmwy .20b | 2.6 | | 99 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 4⅝ | Filmwy pf | | | x6 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 8 | FinCpA .50 | 2.6 | 6 | 66 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 10⅝ | FinSBar 1 | 6.1 | 6 | 55 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 42⅝ | 28⅝ | FinlFed 1.40 | 3.4 | 8 | 49 | 41 | 40⅝ | 41 | |
| 12⅝ | 6⅝ | Firestn .30t | 4.4 | | 2461 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 18⅝ | FtChrt .80 | 4.7 | 6 | 280 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | FstChic 1.20 | 8.0 | 6 | 117 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 32½ | FtBnTx 1.84 | 4.2 | 8 | 54 | 43⅝ | 43⅛ | 43⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 22⅝ | FtIIBn 1.50 | 3.4 | 9 | 140 | u44⅝ | 43⅝ | 44⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 13⅝ | FstMiss .50 | 1.4 | 17 | 102 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35 | + ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 24⅝ | FstNBo 2.20 | 7.2 | 4 | 46 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 16⅝ | FNStBn 2.20 | 10. | 5 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 3⅝ | FstPa .44 | 8.4 | 9 | 466 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 3 | ½ | FstPa wt | | | 41 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | FtPaMtg | | | | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 13½ | FtUnRt 1.36 | 7.2 | 15 | 63 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | + ¼ |
| 8½ | 5½ | FtVaBk .52 | 7.7 | 5 | 48 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 19⅝ | FtWisc 1.88 | 8.3 | 4 | 5 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 20⅝ | FischCe 1.50 | 5.4 | 7 | 5 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 5⅝ | FishFds .40 | 5.2 | | 45 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 24½ | 15⅝ | FishrSci .52 | 2.2 | 7 | 45 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | FleetEnt .52 | 7.3 | 8 | 198 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 13 | Fleming 1.12 | 6.0 | 7 | 26 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 12½ | FlexiV .80 | 4.8 | 4 | 154 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10¼ | Flexi pf1.61 | 12. | | 11 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 19½ | FlightSfty .16 | .4 | 24 | 62 | u38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 68 | 46½ | FlaECst .20e | .4 | 4 | 1 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | + ½ |
| 28⅝ | 19⅝ | FlaPL 2.72 | 10. | 7 | 443 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 12½ | FlaPw s1.54 | 11. | 9 | 477 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 22⅝ | 18⅝ | FlaSt s 1 | 4.4 | 4 | 41 | u23 | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 72⅝ | 34⅝ | Fluor s 1.20 | 1.7 | 14 | 632 | 70⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 28 | 18 | FooteC 1.70 | 6.1 | 7 | 64 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 21⅝ | FordM 4 | 16. | 7 | 1662 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 20½ | ForMK 2 | 7.5 | 5 | 219 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 9¼ | FtDear 1.24 | 11. | | 85 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ¼ |
| 47⅝ | 35⅝ | FrtHow 1.48 | 3.3 | 10 | 18 | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45½ | |
| 33½ | 18⅝ | FosWh .72 | 2.3 | 11 | 175 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | —1 |
| 9⅝ | 3⅝ | Fotomat | | | 89 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ¼ |
| 48½ | 19½ | FourPhs | | 9 | 107 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ½ |
| 14⅝ | 7¼ | FoxStaP .68 | 4.7 | 6 | 20 | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 30⅝ | Foxbro 1.30 | 3.5 | 9 | 66 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | — ½ |
| 13⅝ | 6¼ | FrankM .48 | 3.9 | 5 | 343 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 31½ | FrptM s 1 | 2.5 | 11 | 1080 | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 39⅝ | + ½ |
| 14⅝ | 6½ | Frigtrn .30 | 4.2 | 8 | 52 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 23⅝ | Fruehf 2.40 | 9.0 | 4 | 116 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 10⅝ | Fuqua .50 | 3.4 | 3 | 239 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ½ |
| 18⅝ | 12½ | Fuqa pf1.25 | 8.5 | | 10 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| | | — G—G—G — | | | | | | | |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | GAF .80 | 7.0 | 5 | 100 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅝ | GAF pf 1.20 | 8.2 | | 16 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 46 | 24⅝ | GATX 2.20 | 6.9 | 5 | 394 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32 | |
| 49⅝ | 31 | GCA s .20 | .5 | 18 | 108 | 42⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | GDV | | 5 | 29 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | GF Eqp | | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 18 | GK Tec 1.30 | 4.9 | 5 | 736 | 27⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 34 | 22½ | GK pf 1.94 | 6.1 | | 73 | 32½ | 31½ | 32 | + ½ |
| 50¼ | 30¼ | GalvHo n.48 | 1.4 | 18 | 167 | 35⅝ | 34½ | 35½ | — ⅛ |
| 40½ | 22⅝ | GamSk 1.50 | 3.8 | 6 | 182 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 39 | Gannett 2 | 4.4 | 12 | 287 | 45⅝ | 45¼ | 45⅝ | — ½ |
| 9⅝ | 5½ | GapStr .40 | 5.1 | 4 | 27 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 13½ | Garfink 1.30 | 7.2 | 5 | 22 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10½ | GasSvc 1.28 | 9.6 | 6 | 22 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | |
| 15⅝ | 8¼ | Gatewy .60 | 4.1 | 5 | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 65 | 34⅝ | GearhtO .40 | .6 | 24 | 78 | 64⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | —2⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 22⅝ | Geico 1.20 | 3.8 | 7 | 65 | 32 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 20⅝ | GemCa | | 54 | 38 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 13½ | GemIn 1.80 | 11. | | 22 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | GAInv 2.12e | 14. | | 20 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 71⅝ | 39⅝ | GnAmO .60b | .9 | 19 | 176 | 70⅝ | 67½ | 67⅝ | —2⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 13 | GnBcsh .80 | 5.1 | 4 | 7 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 7⅝ | GenCare | | 14 | 194 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 25⅝ | 16 | GCinm .68 | 3.2 | 9 | 43 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 66⅝ | 30 | GDynam 1.28 | 1.8 | 9 | 325 | 67 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | —1 |
| 95 | 50½ | GDyn pf4.25 | 5.4 | | 2 | 79 | 79 | 79 | —1 |
| 57½ | 44 | GenEl 3 | 5.8 | 8 | 834 | 51⅝ | 51¼ | 51½ | — ¼ |
| 37 | 23½ | GnFds 2.20 | 7.2 | 6 | 447 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 37 | 17¼ | GnGth 16.47e | 94. | 12 | 48 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 13 | GnHost .80 | 4.7 | 2 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 56 | 34⅝ | GnInst .80 | 1.5 | 8 | 168 | 53¼ | 52½ | 53 | + ¼ |
| 49¼ | 38 | GnInstr pf 3 | 6.2 | | 10 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48½ | — ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 19 | GnMills 1.32 | 4.8 | 8 | 290 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 65⅝ | 39½ | GMot 4.40e | 9.5 | 8 | 3069 | 47¼ | 46⅝ | 46½ | — ⅜ |
| 46⅝ | 32 | GMot pf3.75 | 9.6 | | x4 | 39⅛ | 39 | 39 | — ⅛ |
| 62 | 43⅝ | GMot pf 5 | 9.4 | | x20 | 53½ | 53 | 53 | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 12⅝ | GnPort .80 | 4.4 | 4 | 274 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 18⅝ | — ½ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅝ | GPU | | 5 | 475 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 11 | 6⅝ | GnRefr | | 2 | 48 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39¼ | 28⅝ | GnSignl 1.28 | 3.9 | 9 | 91 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | |
| 11 | 6⅝ | GnSteel .44 | 5.6 | 6 | 43 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 23 | GTE 2.72 | 9.7 | 8 | 740 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28 | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 17¼ | GTE pf 2.48 | 11. | | 10 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9⅝ | GTFl pf1.30 | 10. | | z200 | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ |
| 24⅝ | 13½ | GTire 1.50 | 9.7 | 13 | 106 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ½ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Genesco | | 17 | 85 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 17½ | Genst g 1.60 | | 6 | 26 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| 26⅝ | 18⅝ | GenuPt 1.04 | 4.4 | 10 | 49 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 34⅝ | 21½ | GaPac 1.20 | 4.4 | 10 | 544 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27½ | — ½ |
| 24⅝ | 16¼ | GaPw pf2.56 | 12. | | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 24⅝ | 16½ | GaPw pf2.52 | 12. | | 45 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 19⅝ | GaPw pf2.75 | 11. | | 3 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅜ |
| 76½ | 50¼ | GaPw pf7.80 | 12. | | z180 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | —1 |
| 73 | 50 | GaPw pf7.72 | 12. | | z330 | 63½ | 62½ | 62½ | —1 |
| 70¼ | 33⅝ | Geosrc .92 | 1.4 | 14 | 32 | 67 | 66 | 66 | —1 |
| 24⅝ | 17⅝ | GerbPd 1.74 | 7.5 | 7 | 13 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅜ |
| 97⅝ | 49⅝ | Getty 1.65e | 2.1 | 9 | 458 | 80⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 4⅝ | GiantPC | | 38 | 15 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | |
| 16⅝ | 6⅝ | GibrFn .60 | 5.9 | 6 | 99 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ½ |
| 26½ | 18⅝ | GldLew s 1 | 4.0 | 5 | 185 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25¼ | —1½ |
| 19½ | 12 | GiffHill .92 | 5.7 | 5 | 63 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16 | + ¼ |
| 28 | 17⅝ | Gillette 1.72 | 7.0 | 6 | 489 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 6⅝ | GinosInc .44 | 4.8 | | 69 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 25¼ | 15¼ | GleasW .80 | 4.4 | 6 | 88 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 26½ | GlobM s .20 | .7 | 12 | 264 | 32⅝ | 30½ | 30½ | —1⅛ |
| 18¼ | 11⅝ | GldWFn .54 | 3.1 | 6 | 45 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 16⅝ | Gdrich 1.56 | 8.1 | 4 | 107 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7⅝ | Gdrich pf.97 | 11. | | 240 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16¼ | 10⅝ | Goodyr 1.30 | 10. | 6 | 2079 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 17 | GordJw .72 | 3.1 | 4 | 14 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 19¼ | Gould 1.72 | 7.7 | 6 | 405 | 24¼ | 22 | 22⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 26½ | 19 | Gould pf1.35 | 6.1 | | 2 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22 | |
| 44½ | 28 | Grace 2.05 | 5.3 | 8 | 288 | 39 | 38½ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 25 | Graingr 1 | 3.3 | 9 | 63 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30 | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 9⅝ | Granitvl 1 | 9.0 | 3 | 32 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9 | GrayDr .80 | 7.8 | 6 | 12 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | GtAtPc | | | 320 | 5⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 17⅝ | GtLkInt .68a | 3.4 | 5 | 12 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 23½ | GNIrn 3.75e | 15. | 9 | 7 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 27⅝ | GtNoNk 1.60 | 4.9 | 6 | 76 | 32⅝ | 32¼ | 32¼ | |
| 27¼ | 14 | GtWFin .88 | 4.1 | 6 | 352 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21⅝ | + ¼ |
| 18⅝ | 11⅝ | Greyh 1.20 | 7.7 | 5 | 328 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | ⅞ | Greyhnd wt | | | 48 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 8½ | GrowG .44b | 4.0 | 7 | 56 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11 | — ⅜ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | GthRty | | 15 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 32½ | 16¼ | Grumm 1.20 | 5.3 | 9 | 38 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22½ | |
| 24⅝ | 18¼ | Grum pf2.80 | 12. | | 17 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10 | Guardin .40 | 3.0 | 6 | 36 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 18⅝ | 13½ | GlfWst s.75 | 4.6 | 4 | 2471 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16¼ | |
| 54½ | 26⅝ | GulfOil 2.25 | 5.6 | 5 | 2803 | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 13¼ | GulfRes .50 | 2.3 | 8 | 160 | 23½ | 22 | 22 | —1⅜ |
| 47½ | 18⅝ | GulfR pf1.30 | 4.7 | | 6 | 29½ | 27½ | 27½ | —2 |
| 43½ | 19 | GulfR pf1.60 | 6.0 | | 17 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ½ |
| 13⅝ | 9 | GifStUt 1.36 | 11. | 7 | 274 | 12¼ | 12 | 12½ | |
| 50 | 41 | GfSU pf5.08 | 12. | | z30 | 44 | 44 | 44 | +2 |
| 27¼ | 13½ | GulfUtd 1.12 | 5.5 | 8 | 196 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20½ | — ¼ |
| 54½ | 38 | GfU pf 3.78 | 8.2 | | 51 | 47⅝ | 46 | 46 | —1½ |
| 17⅝ | 10⅝ | Gulton .60 | 4.8 | 6 | 50 | 13⅛ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅝ |
| | | — H—H—H — | | | | | | | |
| 10⅝ | 3½ | HMW | | 3 | 55 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6 | |
| 25½ | 16½ | HackW s 2 | 9.9 | 6 | 4 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ¼ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Haloca | | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 29⅝ | 20½ | HallFB 1.44 | 5.6 | 8 | 36 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | — ¼ |
| 116⅝ | 65 | Hallbt 2 | 1.8 | 16 | 903 | 113⅝ | 109½ | 109½ | —4⅝ |
| 28½ | 18 | HamrP 1.50 | 6.0 | 5 | 181 | 25½ | 25 | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 10⅝ | HanJS 1.54e | 11. | | 69 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13⅝ | HanJI 1.84a | 11. | | 14 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 7⅝ | Hndlmn 1 | 9.2 | 6 | 152 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 59⅝ | 20 | HandyH .70 | 1.6 | 14 | 202 | 45½ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | —1½ |
| 44⅝ | 28⅝ | Hanna 2 | 6.5 | 5 | 111 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 26 | HarBrJ 1.60 | 5.2 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 16¼ | 10⅝ | Hardees .32 | 2.2 | 8 | 25 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 20⅝ | 11½ | Harnishf .48 | 3.2 | 17 | 116 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 34⅝ | 22½ | HarrBk 2 | 7.9 | 6 | 14 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 25⅝ | Harris .72 | 2.0 | 13 | 456 | 37⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ | —1⅜ |
| 36½ | 28¼ | Harsco 2 | 6.1 | 6 | 23 | 33 | 32⅝ | 33 | |
| 13½ | 9⅝ | HartSM 1 | 8.3 | 5 | 147 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 19⅝ | HarteHk .68 | 2.9 | 11 | 83 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | HartfZd .40 | 5.6 | 4 | 12 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 17 | 11½ | HattSe 1.62 | 11. | 10 | 10 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | + ¼ |
| 25½ | 18¼ | HwilEl 2.44 | 10. | 7 | 3 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | |
| 17⅝ | 7¼ | HayesA .10j | | | 20 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ¼ |
| 29⅝ | 14⅝ | Hazeltn .80 | 3.6 | 8 | 11 | 23⅛ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅝ |
| 31 | 16¼ | HealthTec s | | 5 | 24 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27½ | — ¼ |
| 15 | 9⅝ | Hecks .30 | 2.2 | 6 | 264 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 53½ | 12⅝ | HeclaM | | 8 | 497 | 38⅝ | 37½ | 37⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 21¼ | HellmB s.80 | 2.8 | 9 | 51 | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| 42½ | 34½ | HelnzH 2.20 | 5.2 | 7 | 202 | 43 | 41⅝ | 42 | — ⅝ |
| 10½ | 5½ | HeleneC | | 6 | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 33⅝ | 14 | Hellcint 1.30 | 6.2 | 6 | 122 | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 64 | 22½ | HelmrP s.36 | .6 | 20 | 71 | 63 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅝ | HemCap | | | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7⅝ | HemInc .75e | 9.2 | | 15 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 15⅝ | Hercuis 1.20 | 6.4 | 5 | 124 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 19⅝ | Hershy 1.40 | 5.8 | 6 | 41 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6 | Hesston .05e | .7 | 8 | 9 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 12 | Hestn pf1.60 | 11. | | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 33 | 22⅝ | Heublin 1.46 | 5.5 | 8 | 376 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 70½ | 44⅝ | HewlPk .40 | .6 | 16 | 955 | 63⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 31⅝ | 24½ | Hexcel n.52 | 1.7 | 17 | 20 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 12 | HiShear .58b | 2.4 | 7 | x222 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7 | HiVolt .12 | 1.4 | 10 | 51 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 25½ | Hilton 1.36 | 4.5 | 8 | 346 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30 | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 12½ | Hobart 1.32 | 7.9 | 6 | 51 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 13⅝ | Holiday .70 | 3.5 | 6 | 881 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | 22⅝ | HlidyA 1.70t | 5.6 | | 6 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30½ | + ½ |
| 55½ | 16⅝ | HollyS | | 18 | 170 | 54⅝ | 52½ | 54⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7½ | HmeG pf1.10 | 11. | | 13 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 65⅝ | 31⅝ | Homst 2.12 | 3.4 | 9 | 831 | 65⅝ | 63 | 63⅝ | —2 |
| 28⅝ | 21 | Honda .32e | 1.2 | 13 | 5 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101 | 65⅝ | Honwll 2.68 | 3.3 | 8 | 920 | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 22½ | 12⅝ | HoovU 1.24 | 7.5 | 7 | x42 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 13½ | HorizBn n1.28 | 9.3 | 4 | 3 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 11½ | 3⅝ | Horizon | | 10 | 233 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 32⅝ | HospCp s.40 | 1.1 | 16 | 99 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 12 | HostInti .60 | 4.4 | 5 | 25 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅛ | HousFb .28 | 4.2 | 10 | 85 | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 22 | 13⅝ | HousFF 1.55 | 8.6 | 6 | 309 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 48⅝ | 31 | HouF pf2.37 | 6.0 | | 1 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | + ¼ |
| 33½ | 20⅝ | HouF pf2.50 | 8.8 | | 2 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 24⅝ | HousIn 2.68 | 9.4 | 6 | 295 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 28⅝ | HouNG 1.30 | 3.0 | 9 | 279 | 43⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 25⅝ | HouORoy n.26e | .8 | | 95 | 31⅝ | 30½ | 31⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13⅝ | Hubbrd 1.76 | 11. | 7 | 77 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 33 | 17⅝ | HudMn g1.20 | | | 106 | 24⅝ | 22⅝ | 24⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 20½ | 12½ | Huffy s .60 | 3.8 | 5 | 105 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 67½ | 39⅝ | HughsTl s.84 | 1.3 | 15 | 281 | 63⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 30¼ | Human s.75 | 1.7 | 16 | 173 | 46⅝ | 44⅝ | 45⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅝ | 17 | Humo pf2.50 | 11. | | 62 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 8½ | HuntCh .40 | 3.6 | 8 | 38 | 11½ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 16 | HuttEF s.80 | 2.8 | 5 | 361 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15½ | 9⅝ | Huyck .84 | 5.7 | 9 | 46 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | | — I—I—I — | | | | | | | |
| 30⅝ | 17⅝ | IC Ind 2 | 8.0 | 5 | 117 | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ½ |
| 47 | 30⅝ | IC In pf 3.50 | 9.3 | | 145 | 38⅝ | 37½ | 37½ | — ½ |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | ICN | | | 57 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 26⅝ | INACp s2.20 | 6.2 | 5 | 498 | 36⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 13⅝ | INAIn 1.74 | 11. | | 7 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 9⅝ | IU Int .95 | 6.2 | 6 | 260 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 14⅝ | IU Int wd | | | 775 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 26⅝ | 18⅝ | IdahoP 2.40 | 10. | 10 | 60 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 16½ | IdealB 1.60 | 7.5 | 5 | 79 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | IdealT .24t | 4.8 | 6 | 97 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | |
| 23¼ | 15⅝ | IllPowr 2.38 | 11. | 8 | 1377 | 22 | 21½ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 43½ | 28½ | IIPow pf 4 | 10. | | 2 | 39 | 39 | 39 | — ⅛ |
| 29½ | 20¼ | ITW 1 | 4.3 | 7 | 5 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 15 | ImplCp 1.20 | 5.1 | 4 | 222 | 24⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 18 | INCO .72 | 3.4 | 8 | 239 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 10 | 6 | IncCap | | | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| 10¼ | 8½ | IncCC 1.02e | 10. | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 109½ | 86 | IndIM pf 12 | 12. | | z100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | +1 |
| 22½ | 13⅝ | IndIM pf2.15 | 12. | | 12 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 14¼ | IndIM pf2.25 | 12. | | 5 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 23 | IndiGas 2.60 | 9.8 | 5 | 13 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 17 | IndiPL 2.24 | 10. | 7 | 53 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 15 | IndNatl 1.60 | 8.6 | 4 | 13 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 20¼ | Inexco .20 | .6 | 21 | 228 | 36 | 34½ | 34½ | —1⅝ |
| 62⅝ | 45⅝ | IngerR 3.32 | 5.8 | 7 | 247 | 58¼ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | — ½ |
| 38 | 29⅝ | IngR pf 2.35 | 6.7 | | 57 | 35⅝ | 35 | 35 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 12⅝ | IngrTec .54 | 3.3 | 13 | 13 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37½ | 26⅝ | InldStl 2.80 | 9.2 | 5 | 92 | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10¼ | Insilco .94b | 6.8 | 6 | 125 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 13 | Insilc pf1.25 | 7.4 | | 23 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| 32¾ | 16⅝ | Integon .48 | 1.9 | 9 | 228 | 26⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 14 | ItcpSe 1.92a | 10. | | 32 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 43½ | 36½ | Interco 2.64 | 6.1 | 6 | 34 | u43⅝ | 43 | 43½ | |
| 33⅝ | 22½ | Intrik 2.20 | 8.3 | 3 | 83 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 9½ | IntAlum .60 | 5.3 | 5 | 57 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 74 | 50⅝ | IBM 3.44 | 5.9 | 11 | 3037 | 59½ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | —1 |
| 23⅝ | 16¼ | IntFlav .92 | 4.5 | 12 | 345 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | |
| 45½ | 23 | IntHarv 2.50 | 8.9 | | 599 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 30¼ | IntMn s 2.32 | 6.9 | 6 | 353 | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 23⅝ | 13¼ | IntMult 1.32 | 7.7 | 8 | 114 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17¼ | |
| 47⅝ | 30½ | IntPapr 2.40 | 6.6 | 7 | 704 | 37⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | —1½ |
| 30⅝ | 12⅝ | IntRectf .32 | 1.6 | 6 | 49 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 22⅝ | IntTT 2.40 | 8.6 | 8 | 885 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 51 | 38½ | IntTT pfJ 4 | 8.8 | | 3 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | — ½ |
| 50 | 36¼ | IntTT pfK 4 | 9.0 | | 57 | 44⅝ | 44½ | 44½ | — ½ |
| 56½ | 40 | IntTT pfO 5 | 10. | | 38 | 50⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 40 | 29 | IntTT pf2.25 | 6.5 | | 3 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 53⅝ | 38⅝ | IntTT pf4.50 | 9.3 | | 12 | 49 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 26⅝ | IntNrth s1.80 | 5.8 | 6 | 596 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 16⅝ | Intrpce 1.40 | 6.2 | 5 | | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 26¼ | IntpGp 1.60b | 5.2 | 6 | 44 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | |
| 15⅝ | 10½ | IntstPw 1.56 | 11. | 8 | 22 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 19¼ | IowaBf .60 | 1.9 | 7 | 62 | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 11 | IowaEl 1.40 | 11. | 8 | 77 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 15¼ | IowllG 2.10 | 11. | 7 | 21 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 16½ | IowaPS 2.20 | 10. | 9 | 26 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 18½ | IowaRs 2.52 | 10. | 7 | 26 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | IpcoCo .12 | 2.5 | 18 | x35 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 39⅝ | 30 | IrvgBk 2.72 | 7.1 | 5 | 73 | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅛ | + ½ |
| 35⅝ | 16⅝ | ItekCp | | 11 | 174 | 19⅝ | 18 | 18 | —1 |
| 11⅝ | 1⅛ | ItelCp | | | 160 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| | | — J—J—J — | | | | | | | |
| 22⅝ | 19⅝ | JWT Gp s | | 7 | 9 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | + ¼ |
| 27½ | 19½ | JmesF 1.40 | 6.1 | 8 | 22 | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 14⅝ | JameRv n.48 | 2.9 | 5 | 15 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ¼ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | Jamsw .12 | 1.4 | 4 | 37 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅝ | JapnF 1.39e | | | 79 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 36⅝ | 22⅝ | JeffPilt 1.40 | 4.9 | 6 | 84 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ¼ |
| 37 | 23¼ | JerC pf 4 | 13. | | z170 | 31 | 31 | 31 | +1 |
| 80 | 52 | JerC pf 9.36 | 14. | | z90 | 67 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 70⅝ | 48 | JerC pf 8.12 | 14. | | z300 | 59⅝ | 59 | 59 | — ½ |
| 118 | 83⅝ | JerC pf13.50 | 14. | | z170 | 97½ | 97 | 97⅝ | + ½ |
| 19¼ | 13 | JerC pf 2.18 | 14. | | 23 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 22½ | JewelC 1.92 | 6.8 | 6 | 58 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | Jewelcor | | 7 | 16 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 27⅝ | 18⅝ | JhnMan 1.92 | 8.4 | 6 | 586 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ½ |
| 64 | 41¼ | JnMn pf5.40 | 10. | | 28 | 51⅝ | 51½ | 51⅝ | —1⅝ |
| 82½ | 64⅝ | JohnJn 2.30 | 2.9 | 13 | 363 | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | —1 |
| 12⅝ | 6½ | JohnEF | | 9 | 11 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 34 | 18 | JohnCn 1.20 | 5.6 | 7 | 62 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 22½ | JohnC pf 2 | 7.4 | | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 6½ | JonLgn .60 | 7.2 | 6 | 23 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 16⅝ | Jostens s.96 | 5.5 | 9 | 244 | u17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 26⅝ | JoyMfg 1.90 | 4.9 | 9 | 243 | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | —1⅛ |
| | | — K—K—K — | | | | | | | |
| 56½ | 28 | KLM 3.49e | 11. | 15 | 12 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | —1 |
| 28⅝ | 17⅝ | K mart .92 | 4.1 | 8 | 719 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 25⅝ | 15⅝ | KaisrAl 1.20 | 6.0 | 3 | 207 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 16⅝ | KaisCe 1.40 | 5.8 | 5 | 91 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 13¼ | KaiC pf 1.37 | 7.1 | | 11 | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 48⅝ | 24⅝ | KaisrSt | | 23 | 149 | 46⅝ | 45¼ | 46⅝ | — ½ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅝ | KaneMil .28 | 3.1 | 1 | 55 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 30 | 15⅝ | Kaneb .80 | 3.0 | 9 | 112 | 26½ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 18⅝ | KCtyPL 2.66 | 12. | 9 | 152 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 14⅝ | KCPL pf2.20 | 11. | | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 24½ | 15½ | KCPL pf2.33 | 11. | | 7 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | |
| 39½ | 24 | KCSoln 1.10 | 3.1 | 6 | 85 | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | |
| 18⅝ | 13 | KanGE 1.94 | 12. | 9 | 111 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | |
| 28 | 17⅝ | KanNb 1.48b | 6.5 | 8 | 57 | 23¼ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 14½ | KanPLt 2.04 | 11. | 7 | 86 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 16 | KaPL pf2.32 | 11. | | 8 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 15¼ | KaPL pf2.23 | 11. | | 6 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | KatyInd | | 3 | 48 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 37¼ | 19 | Katy pf1.46 | 5.6 | | 13 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ¼ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | KaufBr .24 | 2.5 | 6 | 188 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 17 | 12 | Kauf pf1.50 | 10. | | 4 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 15⅝ | Keene .60 | 3.2 | 5 | 22 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | |
| 16⅝ | 7 | Keller .48 | 3.6 | 11 | 26 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 15⅝ | Kellogs 1.32 | 6.5 | 9 | 532 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8½ | Kellwd .80 | 8.9 | 150 | 16 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 25⅝ | KenlRty | | 25 | 19 | 38½ | 38⅝ | 38½ | + ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 20½ | Kenmt s .72 | 3.2 | 7 | 32 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 22½ | Kennct 1.48 | 5.0 | 5 | 737 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 15½ | KyUtil 2.12 | 11. | 9 | 98 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 13½ | 8½ | KerrGls .44 | 4.1 | 6 | 25 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 19½ | 13⅝ | KerrG pf1.70 | 9.1 | | 6 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 83¼ | 52 | KerrM 1.80 | 2.4 | 11 | 1058 | 76⅝ | 74 | 74⅝ | |
| 15½ | 7⅝ | KeysCon | | 15 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | | |
| 25¼ | 22½ | KeysInt s | | 15 | 8 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 39⅝ | 27⅝ | Kidde 1.80 | 5.2 | 4 | 24 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| 51½ | 37½ | Kidde prB 4 | 8.9 | | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 51¼ | 40 | Kidde pfC 4 | 8.9 | | 2 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | |
| 30 | 23⅝ | Kidde pr1.64 | 6.1 | | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 48 | 37⅝ | KimbCl 3.20 | 7.0 | 7 | 314 | 46⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | |
| 16¼ | 9⅝ | KingDSt .90 | 8.4 | 5 | 55 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 14⅝ | Kirsch 1.32 | 6.3 | 7 | 30 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | |
| 26½ | 19⅝ | KnightRd .70 | 3.0 | 8 | 58 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23 | |
| 27¼ | 15½ | Koehrin 1.10 | 6.1 | 5 | 37 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 17⅝ | Koger n1.20 | 5.0 | 28 | 103 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | |
| 25 | 15⅝ | Kollmr s .40 | 1.7 | 13 | 19 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 31⅝ | 19 | Koppers 1.40 | 6.0 | 7 | 132 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | |
| 50⅝ | 39⅝ | Kraft 3.20 | 6.9 | 7 | 217 | 46⅝ | 46 | 46 | |
| 12⅝ | 3⅛ | Kroehlr | | | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 27 | 14 | Kroger 1.36 | 6.8 | 6 | 279 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 | |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | Kuhlm .80 | 10. | 18 | 4 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| 30⅝ | 27 | KyoloCe n.19r | .6 | 16 | 50 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | |
| 15 | 8⅝ | Kysor .88 | 8.6 | 4 | x37 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| | | — L—L—L — | | | | | | | |
| 14⅝ | 6¼ | LFE .12r | 1.3 | 10 | 45 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 5½ | LFE pf .50 | 8.0 | | 3 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 18⅝ | 13¼ | LITCO 1 | 7.1 | 6 | 7 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | LLCCp | | 64 | 132 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | LLCCp pf | | | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 6⅝ | LTV | | 2 | 597 | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 10 | |
| 21½ | 11¼ | LTVA .36t | 2.3 | | 2 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 50½ | 40⅝ | LTV pf 5 | 11. | | 3 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 14¼ | 6⅝ | LTV pf l | | | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 39 | 23½ | LTV pf 2.60 | 8.9 | | 11 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 8¼ | LQuint 1.17t | 9.3 | 12 | 183 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 23⅝ | 14⅝ | LacGas 1.86 | 9.4 | 6 | 10 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 19½ | 7⅝ | LamsSe s.80 | 8.8 | 4 | 33 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | |
| 18⅝ | 11⅝ | LaneBry 1 | 5.9 | 8 | 36 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | |
| 33½ | 18⅝ | Lanier s .44 | 1.7 | 12 | 22 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| 13¼ | 9⅝ | LawtCh .60 | 4.9 | 12 | 97 | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 12¼ | |
| 29 | 14½ | LearPet s.12 | .5 | 13 | 210 | 22½ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 29½ | 17⅝ | LearSg 1.24 | 6.2 | 4 | 1124 | 21 | 20 | 20 | |
| 24½ | 19¼ | LawyTrn 1.30 | 5.4 | 7 | 216 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 17⅝ | LeeEnt .84 | 4.2 | 9 | 6 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 9⅝ | LegPlat .52 | 5.0 | 6 | 24 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 1⅝ | 1 | LehValInd | | | 28 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 14 | 10½ | Lehmn 1.69e | 13. | | 96 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 26½ | 13 | Lenaar s.32 | 1.2 | 5 | 138 | 26⅝ | 25½ | 26 | |
| 31 | 20¼ | Lenox 1.48 | 5.9 | 6 | 31 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | |
| 8⅝ | 6 | LesFay .48 | 7.4 | 8 | 6 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 11⅝ | 3⅝ | Leucadia | | | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 22⅝ | 16⅝ | LevFdC | | | 20 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 12¼ | LevFin .75a | 5.4 | | 12 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 39⅝ | 30 | LeviStr s1.10 | 3.4 | 7 | 368 | 33⅝ | 32 | 32 | |
| 24⅝ | 18 | LevitzF 1 | 4.2 | 5 | 33 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 19⅝ | LOF 2.20a | 10. | 6 | 73 | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22 | |
| 57⅝ | 41 | LOF pf 4.75 | 9.9 | | 3 | 48 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 11¼ | LiblyCp .68 | 4.4 | 6 | 81 | 15½ | 14 | 15½ | |
| 37½ | 15¼ | LilemK .60 | 1.6 | 19 | 599 | u38 | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 43⅝ | 29⅝ | Liggett 2.50 | 3.7 | 11 | 40 | 68 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | |
| 63⅝ | 45¼ | LillyEli 2.10 | 4.3 | 10 | 763 | 49½ | 48⅝ | 49 | |
| 48 | 33⅝ | LincNt 2.80 | 6.7 | 6 | 104 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | |
| 18 | 13⅝ | LincPl 1.80a | 11. | | 14 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16 | |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Lionel .20t | 2.4 | 7 | 322 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | |
| 57⅝ | 28⅝ | Litton .80 | 2.5 | 7 | 533 | 50⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | |
| 86 | 44⅝ | Litt pfc pf | | | 1 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | |
| 115 | 58⅝ | Litton pf 3 | 2.8 | | 1 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | |
| 20¼ | 14⅝ | Litton pf 2 | 10. | | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 45 | 18⅝ | Lockhd | | 11 | 418 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | |
| 45 | 25⅝ | Loctite .56 | 1.8 | 11 | 86 | 32⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | |
| 75⅝ | 44⅝ | Loews 1.20 | 1.4 | 5 | 132 | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 10½ | LomFn 1 | 6.1 | 7 | 322 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 13⅝ | LomMt 2.40e | 12. | 8 | 38 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 | |
| 30¼ | 22¼ | LnStar 1.65 | 5.8 | 5 | 532 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 13½ | LILCo 1.86 | 11. | 7 | x522 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 82⅝ | 35 | LIL pfJ 8.12 | 12. | | 2 | 67 | 67 | 67 | +1 |
| 25¼ | 15¼ | LIL pfP2.43 | 12. | | 11 | 21¼ | 21 | 21⅛ | |
| 33 | 22¼ | LongDr .84 | 3.4 | 10 | 262 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 29½ | 23½ | Loral s .48 | 2.2 | 15 | 94 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 57⅝ | 29⅝ | LaLand 1.80 | 4.2 | 9 | 659 | 43½ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | |
| 29½ | 18½ | LaPac .72 | 2.9 | 8 | 531 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25 | |
| 21¼ | 14½ | LouvGs 2.06 | 11. | 8 | 36 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | |
| 13 | 7½ | Lowenst | | | 7 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 18½ | 13⅝ | Lowes n .40 | 3.3 | 10 | 212 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | |
| 68⅝ | 44 | Lubrzl 1.80 | 2.8 | 12 | 95 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 13⅝ | LuckyS 1.12 | 6.7 | 8 | 140 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 17 | 8⅝ | Ludlow .80 | 7.1 | 6 | 44 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 17¼ | 10⅝ | Lukens .80 | 6.5 | 18 | 7 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 25¼ | 15⅝ | LynCSys .40 | 3.1 | 9 | 59 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| | | — M—M—M — | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 28⅝ | MACOM s.20 | .7 | 26 | 153 | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29⅝ | |
| 57¼ | 41⅝ | MCA 1.50 | 3.2 | 8 | 174 | 47 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | |
| 15½ | 9⅝ | MEI .44 | 3.9 | 8 | 31 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 38⅝ | 16 | MGIC 1.12 | 4.3 | 8 | 419 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26 | |
| 17⅝ | 12½ | MGMGHH | | | 344 | 16 | 15½ | 15⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 5 | MacDn .40 | 5.5 | 7 | 86 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 13¼ | 5⅝ | Macke .52 | 4.2 | 7 | 52 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 20⅝ | MB Ltd g n1.40a | | | 38 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 21⅝ | 10⅝ | MacmII .82 | 6.1 | 7 | 254 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 44¼ | 30⅝ | Macy s 1.58 | 3.7 | 7 | 25 | 43⅝ | 43 | 43 | |
| 20½ | 14¼ | MdsFd 2.45e | 12. | | 127 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 | |
| 10¼ | 6 | MagicCf .32 | 4.9 | 6 | 211 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 33⅝ | 26½ | MalonH 1.12 | 3.8 | 10 | 40 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 9⅝ | MatAst n | | 5 | 173 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | Manhin .30b | 5.5 | 3 | 15 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 5 | ManhLf .32 | 4.9 | 8 | 3 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 37⅝ | 26½ | MfrHan 2.52 | 7.6 | 5 | 161 | 33⅝ | 33 | 33 | |
| 50⅝ | 28¼ | MAPCO 1.40 | 3.7 | 10 | 271 | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | |
| 73⅝ | 36½ | MarOil 2 | 3.5 | 10 | 574 | 60⅝ | 57 | 57⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 11¼ | MarMid .90 | 5.9 | 4 | 67 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 11¼ | MarionL .64 | 3.9 | 20 | 120 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝ | |
| 20½ | 11⅝ | MarkCtl .36 | 2.0 | 9 | 26 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 12½ | Mark pf1.20 | 6.5 | | 9 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 26¼ | 18⅝ | Marley 1 | 4.3 | 6 | 29 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23 | |
| 31¼ | 24½ | Marley pf | | | 6 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | |
| 34 | 13 | Marriot .20 | .9 | 10 | 185 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 72⅝ | 53¼ | MrshM 3.60 | 5.9 | 10 | 59 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | |
| 25⅝ | 12⅝ | MrshF 1.24 | 7.9 | 9 | 170 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 57⅝ | 34⅝ | MartM 2.32 | 5.0 | 6 | 93 | 46⅝ | 45⅝ | 46 | |
| 46¼ | 16⅝ | MaryK .64 | 1.7 | 11 | 121 | 37 | 36 | 36 | |
| 31⅝ | 19¼ | Md Cup .64 | 2.6 | 7 | 59 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 19⅝ | Masco .60 | 2.2 | 9 | 45 | 27 | 26⅝ | 27 | |
| 30¼ | 20 | Masonit 1.32 | 4.9 | 10 | 137 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 14¼ | 10⅝ | MasM 1.39e | 10. | 9 | 6 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 6¼ | MasseyF | | | 75 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 12 | MasCp 1.80 | 11. | | 19 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 11½ | 8⅝ | MasInc 1.20 | 11. | | 38 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 34¼ | 25¼ | MatsuE .35e | 1.1 | 8 | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 10⅛ | 6⅝ | Mattel .30 | 3.9 | 7 | x482 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Mattel wt | | | 96 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 19½ | Mattl pf2.50 | 10. | | 67 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 27⅝ | 18 | MayDS 1.54 | 6.2 | 6 | 80 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 25¼ | 15½ | MayerO 1.10 | 6.3 | 6 | 19 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 28⅝ | 21½ | Maytg 1.80a | 6.6 | 8 | 1032 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 36½ | 18⅝ | McDrm 1.40 | 4.9 | 48 | 634 | 29⅝ | 28 | 28 | |
| 38⅝ | 21¼ | McDr pf2.20 | 7.3 | | 138 | 31½ | 30¼ | 30¼ | |
| 29⅝ | 17½ | McDr pf2.60 | 11. | | 16 | 24 | 23¼ | 24 | |
| 51⅝ | 36⅝ | McDnld .80 | 1.6 | 10 | 349 | 48⅝ | 48¼ | 48¼ | |
| 52⅝ | 23⅝ | McDonD .90 | 3.0 | 6 | 349 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30 | |
| 32¼ | 23⅝ | McDonh 1.40 | 5.4 | 6 | 12 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26 | |
| 31⅝ | 20⅝ | McGEd 1.80 | 7.5 | 6 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 31⅝ | 23½ | McGrH 1.52 | 4.9 | 10 | 144 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | |
| 89 | 35½ | McIntyr g | | | 82 | 67½ | 66½ | 66½ | |
| 16½ | 7½ | McLean .64 | 7.5 | | 20 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 12 | 5⅝ | McLout | | 39 | 21 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 28¼ | 17 | McMor s.08 | .3 | 137 | 1157 | u28½ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | |
| 20½ | 11⅝ | McNeil .90 | 6.6 | 7 | 7 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 29 | 19⅝ | Mead 1.80 | 7.8 | 4 | 572 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23 | |
| 46¼ | 20⅝ | Measrx .50 | 2.0 | 9 | 147 | 27⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| 72⅝ | 41⅝ | Medtrn .60 | .9 | 13 | 60 | 68⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | |
| 34 | 23½ | Melville 1.60 | 4.6 | 9 | 49 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| 24 | 10 | Memorex | | 6 | 116 | 15⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 41 | 30⅝ | MercStr 1.25 | 3.7 | 5 | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 29¼ | 18½ | MerTex 1.32 | 5.1 | 6 | 20 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | |
| 75⅝ | 58⅝ | Merck 2.38 | 3.3 | 13 | 492 | 71⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | |
| 41⅝ | 27⅝ | Merdith 1.32 | 3.6 | 5 | 22 | 36⅝ | 36 | 36 | |
| 24⅝ | 15½ | MerrLy .96 | 4.2 | 6 | 675 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 40⅝ | 27½ | MesaP s.12 | .3 | 4 | 938 | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 42⅝ | 27¼ | MesaRoy n.98e | 2.8 | | 215 | 36¼ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| 18¼ | 13⅝ | Mesab 1.35e | 9.2 | 10 | 75 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 20½ | 13⅝ | Mesta | | 17 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 | | |
| 9½ | 6⅝ | MGMFim .20 | 2.7 | | 535 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | |
| 74⅝ | 57⅝ | Metrm 3.20 | 4.5 | 8 | 14 | 71⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | |
| 65⅝ | 37 | MtE pfG7.68 | 15. | | z110 | 52 | 50⅝ | 52 | |
| 71⅝ | 45⅝ | MtE pf 8.12 | 15. | | z40 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 15⅝ | 11 | MchGs 1.30 | 9.0 | 12 | 11 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 25⅝ | 19⅝ | MnWi pf2.12 | 9.2 | | 4 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 22⅝ | 16 | MdCTel 1.68 | 9.3 | 6 | 67 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 27½ | 19¼ | MdCT pf2.06 | 8.7 | | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 10⅝ | MidSUt 1.58 | 12. | 7 | 818 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MidlndM | | 3 | 17 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 30½ | 19¼ | MidRos 1.40 | 5.6 | 7 | 348 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 24¼ | 16¼ | MillerW 1.20 | 5.1 | 9 | 35 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 41¼ | 24½ | MillBrd 1.20 | 4.0 | 7 | 126 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30 | |
| 16¼ | 14⅝ | MillR s .40 | 2.3 | 12 | 105 | u17½ | 16⅝ | 17 | |
| 25⅝ | 17⅝ | MinnGs 1.94 | 9.4 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 61 | 46¼ | MMM 2.80 | 5.3 | 9 | 569 | 53⅝ | 52⅝ | 53 | |
| 21⅝ | 15¼ | MinPL 2.04 | 11. | 8 | 45 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | MirroCp .96 | 7.3 | 7 | 52 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13 | |
| 34 | 24⅝ | MisnIns 1.80 | 2.3 | 5 | 127 | u34⅝ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| 62¼ | 45½ | MPacC 1.84 | 3.2 | 5 | 32 | 59⅝ | 59 | 59 | |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | MoPSv 1b | 8.7 | 8 | 63 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 23½ | 16 | MoPS pf2.44 | 12. | | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 89⅝ | 37⅝ | Mobil 3.40 | 4.8 | 6 | 3181 | 72⅝ | 71 | 71⅝ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | MobileH | | | | | | | |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | MdMer .20 | 1.4 | 12 | 135 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | |
| 13⅝ | 7 | Mohasco .22t | | 7 | 39 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 20¼ | 9⅝ | MohkDta | | 10 | 314 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | |
| 14¼ | 9⅝ | MohkR 1.20 | 11. | 11 | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 32¼ | 14⅝ | Monrch 1.60 | 5.0 | 5 | 34 | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | |
| 50⅝ | 31½ | Monogr .45a | 1.5 | 5 | 144 | 43 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | |
| 62⅝ | 42⅝ | Monsan 3.60 | 6.9 | 6 | 607 | 53⅝ | 52 | 52 | |
| 22¼ | 15⅝ | MntDU 1.80 | 6.6 | 8 | 44 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 27 | |
| 28⅝ | 18 | MonPw 2.12 | 7.8 | 10 | 219 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 14½ | MonSt 1.80a | 9.6 | | 45 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 9⅛ | 6⅝ | MONY 1.03e | 12. | 8 | 33 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 58 | 27 | MoorM 1.28 | 2.3 | 6 | 84 | 46⅝ | 45 | 45 | |
| 54⅝ | 39⅝ | Morgan 2.80 | 5.8 | 7 | 494 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | |
| 26¼ | 22⅝ | MorKn s.92 | 4.0 | 7 | 107 | 24⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | |
| 19 | 10 | MorseSh .72 | 6.3 | 4 | 32 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 9½ | 5⅝ | MtgTrAm | | 3 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 24⅝ | 21¼ | MorNor 1.40 | 6.3 | 7 | 45 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | |
| 54⅝ | 40 | Motrola 1.40 | 2.9 | 9 | 465 | 49 | 48 | 48 | |
| 40½ | 26⅝ | MtFuel 2.36 | 6.0 | 10 | 184 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| 24¼ | 19 | MtSTel 2.22 | 9.5 | 7 | 24 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | Munford | | 8 | 72 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Munsng pf.40 | 7.4 | | 13 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 15⅝ | 12½ | Munsng 1.20 | 8.6 | 9 | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 12½ | MurphC 1.28 | 9.1 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 38⅝ | 26½ | MurpO s.50 | 1.5 | 11 | 542 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| 23⅝ | 16 | MurryO 1.20 | 6.9 | 5 | 38 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 18¼ | MutOm 1.44 | 11. | | | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 14⅝ | 8½ | MyersL .60 | 4.9 | 7 | 61 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | |
| | | — N—N—N — | | | | | | | |
| 25⅝ | 16½ | NCH .72 | 3.0 | 7 | 22 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | |
| 16⅝ | 10 | NCNB .72 | 4.9 | 6 | 232 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 81⅝ | 51⅝ | NCR 2 | 3.5 | 7 | 382 | 57⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | |
| 58⅝ | 22⅝ | NLInd 1.20 | 2.5 | 13 | 378 | 48⅝ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| 35½ | 15⅝ | NLT 1.32 | 5.7 | 6 | 297 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23 | |
| 9 | 3⅝ | NVF .32t | | 5 | 224 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 25⅝ | 18½ | Nabisco 1.62 | 6.7 | 8 | 114 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 38⅝ | 27⅝ | Nalco 1.60 | 4.4 | 11 | 32 | 36 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 9½ | Napco .28 | 1.8 | 8 | 59 | u15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 12 | NashFdl .30e | 1.3 | 8 | 39 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | Narco .48 | 4.8 | 26 | 72 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 34⅝ | 20¼ | Nashua 1.56 | 4.7 | 5 | 367 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | |
| 23⅝ | 15⅝ | NatCan .88 | 4.1 | 4 | 181 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 10 | NtCtyL .40 | 4.0 | 11 | 32 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 35⅝ | 22½ | NtDetr 2 | 7.3 | 4 | x35 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |

(Continued on Page 8)

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Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc. — New Court Securities Corporation
The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc. — Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.
Stuart Brothers — Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc. — Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.
Wood Gundy Incorporated — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
New Japan Securities International Inc. — Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru International, Inc.
Sanyo Securities America Inc.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Page 7 Tuesday, July 1, 1980 **

# BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

## PepCom, Suntory Announce Merger

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — PepCom Industries Inc., the primary bottler of Pepsi Cola, and Suntory International announced yesterday the signing of a merger agreement.

The agreement, signed in New York, means all PepCom shareholders will receive $38 per share or an aggregate of about $100 million, an announcement by a Washington advertising agency said. Suntory International is a New York subsidiary of Suntory Ltd., a Japan-based beverage company that operates in the Far East, South America and the United States.

Several major PepCom stockholders granted Suntory agreements and options to purchase approximately 48 percent of PepCom's stock, the announcement said. Completion of the merger, expected within about 90 days, is subject to several conditions, including approval of PepCom shareholders and its principal soft-drink franchisers.

## Kaiser, Pohang Join in Coal-Mine Venture

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Kaiser Resources said it agreed in principle to develop a Can$200-million coal mine and treatment plant in southeastern British Columbia in partnership with Pohang Iron & Steel of South Korea.

The new open-pit mine will have an initial rated capacity of 1.8 million metric tons of coal a year. Mine construction is expected to start in the fall, Kaiser said.

Under the agreement, which is subject to approval by the Canadian and South Korean governments and by the boards of both companies, the mine will be 80 percent owned by Kaiser and 20 percent owned by Pohang. Kaiser said the two companies will contribute toward capital and operating costs, while Kaiser will build and operate the mine.

## A&P Sees Two Years of Losses

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30 (AP-DJ) — The new chairman of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., James Wood, said that A&P, which previously projected a loss for the year ending next Feb. 22, "would be pleasantly surprised if we broke into the black any time in the next two years, even for a quarter."

At the annual meeting, the nation's third-largest supermarket chain reported a fiscal first-quarter loss of $14.9 million, despite a $2.3-million recovery from folding-carton antitrust litigation. The year earlier, A&P posted operating profit of $3.4 million, or 14 cents a share before a $1.2-million gain from tax-loss carry-forwards. A&P had slipped back into the red in fiscal 1980's final period, after three consecutive profitable quarters.

First-quarter sales slid to $1.64 billion from $1.66 billion. Many supermarket watchers contend that if A&P wants to turn around, it should continue the pattern set by former chief executive Jonathan Scott, who more than halved the number of stores during his five-year tenure.

## Holiday Inns to Spend $2.4 Billion

MEMPHIS, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Holiday Inns said its hotel system is expected to spend more than $2.4 billion for hotel development over the next five years Michael Rose, the chain's president said.

Mr. Rose generally attributed the spending plans to anticipated demand for accomodation in the 1980s that is expected to increase "well in excess of population growth."

# Pizzas to Cardin: Bulgaria Opens to West

By John Darnton

SOFIA (NYT) — If all goes well, 10 Pizza Huts will spring up across Bulgaria sometime over the next few months. Pierre Cardin, the French fashion designer, will open two boutiques in the special dollar shops. So Bulgarians who can afford it will be able to eat pizzas while dressed to the teeth in the latest Parisian styles — a prospect that would have been unthinkable only a few years ago.

Bulgaria, like the rest of Eastern Europe, is succumbing to the inroads of Western capitalism. Elsewhere, the commercial side effects of 10 years of political detente can be seen in large things and small, in the Coca-Cola ads playing at Warsaw movie theaters and in the luxurious new Hilton hotel in Budapest.

But the phenomenon is particularly striking here because Bulgaria is bound to the Soviet Union with hoops of steel: The government describes its relationship with Moscow, a bit too graphically perhaps, as one of "lips and teeth." Of the country's $16 billion in foreign trade last year, more than 50 percent was with the Soviet Union and about 80 percent was within the Socialist camp. These proportions are higher than for any other country in the Soviet bloc

### Courting the Japanese

The fact that even this government is looking westward for partnership arrangements to bring in new technology is a clear indication that Eastern Europe is hoping that its commercial ties will not suffer from the U.S.-imposed partial trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Bulgaria is courting the Japanese, who recently opened the spanking modern Vitosha hotel in this easy-going capital. It is negotiating with Sears Roebuck over a handtool factory, and with a West German catalogue house over a department store. Occidental Petroleum recently signed an agreement to explore for oil, and Shell International struck a 10-year arrangement for joint research, prospecting and production of mineral resources, chemical products and metals.

How is all this possible, given the political freeze between Washington and Moscow? "I guess in business circles, realism and common sense prevail," observed Georgi Musorliev, director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

He said that by increasing commercial contacts with the West, Bulgaria hoped to raise the scientific and technological level of production, improve the quality of its goods, gain additional resources for export, and supply the needs of its own economy.

The government signaled its interest three months ago when it issued a decree setting down new guidelines for joint enterprises, in which Western and Bulgarian firms share the equity.

### Joint Venture

The technique of the joint venture — as a way of combining Western capital and expertise with Eastern labor or other resources — has long been trumpeted as a potentially useful wedge in opening up East-West industrial cooperation. But so far only Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia have allowed joint ventures to operate on their own territory. Among dozens of agreements signed, only a handful in each country have turned into successful and mutually beneficial partnerships.

### Moscow Links Are Like 'Lips and Teeth'

The Bulgarian decree, which expands on an earlier decree that allowed joint ventures only in third countries, appears to be the most liberal in the Eastern bloc. It sets no limit on the degree of foreign participation — so that a Western firm could theoretically own 90 percent of the enterprise. It allows the foreign company to repatriate all of its share of the profits, after taxes that could run about 35 percent, and it permits foreign workers to send up to half their income home.

A key stipulation is that the chairman of the board of directors of the joint enterprise must be a Bulgarian citizen, and that all decisions must be taken by consensus so that he has an effective veto power over questions that could run against the national interest.

Unlike the other Socialist countres in Eastern Europe, Bulgaria's economy registered a respectable national growth rate last year of 6.5 percent. As in the other countries, economic targets have had to be scaled down to more modest proportions. Western economists believe that inflation is four times greater than the official figure of 4.5 percent, and the estimated indebtedness of $4.6 billion is high for a country of only 8.8 million. But the balance of trade picture is improving, and both industrial and agricultural production are expanding.

# U.S. Urged to Ban Big Takeovers by Foreign Banks

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — To eliminate the advantage foreign banks have over domestic banks in acquiring large banks in the United States, the General Accounting Office is recommending that Congress enact an indefinite ban on foreign takeovers of large U.S. banks.

The recommendation is contained in a draft of a report that had been requested by the House Banking Committee. It is being circulated for comment among federal and state bank regulators. A copy of the 192-page report has been obtained by The New York Times.

The GAO proposal would apply only to takeovers of banks with assets of $100 million or more. It would exclude acquisitions of U.S. banks in danger of bankruptcy or insolvency.

Acceptance of the report's thesis by Congress could have far-ranging implications for the American banking system, because the moratorium would be maintained until basic revisions were made in the nation's banking and antitrust regulations.

Congress has shown receptivity to the concept of a ban on foreign acquisitions of U.S. banks. Earlier this year, it enacted a temporary moratorium on acquisitions by foreigners of large U.S. banks, but this will expire tomorrow. The temporary ban did not apply to takeovers that had been announced but not consummated when the measure was enacted.

### Provide Impetus

Analysts said that the GAO report could provide impetus for a resurrection of the moratorium. The accounting office declined to comment on the report because it had not been released.

The heart of the problem, in the view of the accounting office, is that current laws and the ways they are implemented make it impossible for U.S. banks to acquire large domestic banking institutions, although such acquisitions could be made by the American banks' foreign competitors.

The biggest hurdles are antitrust laws and legislation that prevents banks from accepting deposits on an interstate basis. To help eliminate the advantage enjoyed by foreign banks, Congress enacted a law in 1978 that prevents foreign banks that already have banking operations in the United States from expanding their deposit-taking activities to additional states.

But the accounting office study notes that 63 foreign banking organizations that had multi-state operations prior to the 1978 law are permitted to continue operating on an interstate basis.

### Some Liberalization

The 1978 law also instructed the administration to report to Congress about whether the current ban on interstate banking by domestic banks should be liberalized. The administration is expected to ask for some liberalization.

Orin Kramer, associate director of the domestic policy staff at the White House, said yesterday that the administration expected to present the study to Congress next month.

In recommending the ban, the GAO emphasizes that, apart from the question of equity in relation to domestic banks, it has no significant objections to foreigners' buying U.S. banks. In fact, it stresses that foreign takeovers of American banks thus far generally have had salutary effects on the acquired institutions.

The only "compelling" reason for a ban on foreign takeovers is "a basic unfairness," the accounting office says.

Although the report does not mention it by name, the document apparently alludes to the takeover by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. of Marine Midland Bank of New York, the nation's 15th-largest, which was in need of new capital.

At the end of last year, $202.5 billion, or 13.7 percent, of banking assets in the United States was controlled by foreigners, the report says. As a result of the Marine Midland takeover earlier this year, the proportion rose to 15.2 percent.

# Poor Countries Fear Loss of Soft Loans Due to China Presence in World Bank

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — A bitter squabble has been touched off inside the World Bank by the recent entry of China into the organization, caused by a belief that money originally targeted for India and other Third World nations will now be diverted to China.

World Bank vice president for external affairs Munir Benjenk conceded in an interview Friday that China's first loans — a relatively small amount of money — would likely be at the expense of other bank clients.

But he labels "exaggerated" the fears of nations with low per capita incomes that as much as $1 billion could be diverted from $12 billion available in subsidized loans from the International Development Association through mid-1983.

Loans by the bank's soft-loan affiliate, IDA, run for 50 years, and except for a service charge, are virtually interest-free. Member nations are eligible for such loans when their per capita income is $575 or less.

### Lion's Share

What worries the Indians and other nations that until now have been getting the lion's share of the subsidized money is not only that they will have to share the pot with China — but that China is planning to understate its real per capita income so as to get better treatment from the bank.

Official sources confirm that China has submitted to the bank an estimate that its per capita income is only $230, in contrast to the $460 estimate the bank itself carries in its "Atlas" of world economic information for 1978.

The $230 figure is contained in Table 1 of the present confidential draft of the World Development Report, a publication by the World Bank on the status of poor nations to be released in August. It was not clear Friday whether, in view of the boss kicked up by other nations, the $230 figure would stay in the final document.

But Mr. Benjenk said that in any event, it would have no bearing on China's income per capita ranking, which the bank itself intends to calculate.

### Per Capita

The per capita figure is crucial: the nearer the top end of the $575 eligibility level, a country gets more of its aid from the World Bank itself (and pays regular interest rates) and less comes through the subsidized IDA window. India, for example, with a per capita income of only $180, gets all of nearly $5 billion in aid from IDA.

In World Bank jargon, the current total of $12 billion in the IDA drawer comes from the just-completed "sixth replenishment" of funds by IDA's wealthy supporters, including the United States.

The "seventh replenishment" — expected to be a much larger total to reflect both inflation and the substantial needs occasioned by China's entry into the bank — will not be operative until July, 1983. Negotiations for contributions will not even begin until next year.

"But they [the Chinese] were not told outright that they would not qualify for a loan during the sixth replenishment," Mr. Benjenk said. In effect, the unofficial guidance to the Chinese was that they could expect some help — part from IDA and part from the World Bank itself at non-subsidized rates.

In any event, since it normally takes 18 months to process a loan application, World Bank officials felt that China would not be ready for a major tap on IDA funds until more money could be collected by mid-1983.

Mr. Benjenk said that one of two World Bank missions to China later this year will be charged with making precise estimates of China's creditworthiness and gross national product. China uses a "gross material concept," which appears to separate out the services sector. The mission will be charged with translating the Chinese data into a per capita GNP number, and then making its own evaluations of Chinese GNP that will govern bank lending policy.

Mr. Benjenk said that it had been carefully explained to China in March, when Peking decided to join, that the current pot of IDA money had been contributed by the wealthy bank members with no expectation that China would be a member.

Privately, sources say the most China would get from the World Bank and IDA before mid-1983 is $100 million to $200 million — with everyone "across the board" giving up that much.

Other Third World nations label the Chinese estimate of $230 for its per capita income as "inconceivable" in view of other responsible estimates, and a Chinese claim of 5 to 7 percent real growth rates over the past decade.

# Meeting Begins on 'Inadequacy' of IMF

By Peter Griffiths

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, June 30 (Reuters) — About 50 delegates from Third World countries and some developed nations opened a non-governmental conference in the north Tanzania town of Arusha today to air their grievances over the conduct of the International Monetary Fund.

The four-day conference, sponsored chiefly by the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, is a new attempt by disgruntled, poor members of the 140-member fund to gain greater influence in its affairs.

A spokesman for the conference, which is being billed as a North-South dialogue on the new international economic order, said it would study a document which would "focus on the inadequacy and loss of legitimacy of the IMF, the experience of countries swallowing the IMF medicines in the 1970s, and the restructuring of the international monetary system."

The sources said Arusha was expected to produce resolutions calling for more liberal and extensive financing facilities and more help for developing countries burdened by oil high prices.

The meeting comes at a time when the IMF is increasingly sensitive to Third World criticisms and precedes a crucial forum of the fund in Washington this fall.

At least two countries with delegates at the conference, Tanzania and Jamaica, have been involved in bitter disputes with the IMF over the economic "remedial package" the agency has sought to impose before granting extra loans, when members have exhausted their initial borrowing rights.

### Key Issue

Jamaica, which has sent Finance Minister Hugh Small to Arusha, has called a general election this year, in which its dispute with the fund is expected to be a key issue.

Jamaica is the most recent country to have IMF loan arrangements canceled because of its failure to comply with conditions — essentially devaluation and deflation — which, according to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, would not work because his country and other poor nations lack the productive capacity to respond to economic stimulus.

Recently, Mr. Manley voiced Third World complaints when he described the IMF as an unsuitable vehicle for helping developing countries out of their budgetary difficulties.

He told The Times of London that the fund would be a source of "complete economic disaster in the Third World unless it has a look at itself."

Tanzania, which is suffering its worst economic crisis since independence 19 years ago, is nearing agreement with the IMF for a $200-million extended fund facility, according to diplomatic sources.

But last November, President Julius Nyerere rejected the IMF "standard package" of conditions and an IMF team flew back to Washington.

Mr. Nyerere described the terms as "strange and repugnant" and accused the fund of trying to interfere in Tanzania's internal affairs and divert it from its chosen road to socialism.

### Increasing Voice

The developing nations, who have formed a pressure group called the "Group of 24," are also expected to call for an increasing voice in the fund's affairs.

Voting power in the IMF is related to financial investment in it. Because it pays the most, the United States has 19.83 percent of the total votes. The smallest countries have less than one per cent each.

The sources said major Western shareholders in the IMF were unlikely to be responsive to Third World demands that liquidity be increased by lifting developing countries' special drawing rights.

The only thing which would possibly bring this forward, they said, would be if the world took a dive into depression.

# W. German Pay Seen Increasing

HAMBURG, June 30 (Reuters) — West German disposable income in 1980 will rise a real 1.5 percent after 3.7 percent in 1979, due partly to an expected higher rise in inflation, the HWWA economic research institute said.

The institute said that gross disposable income will rise around 7 percent, against 8.1 percent in 1979.

The rise in net personal earnings will be an average 6 percent this year, against 7.7 percent in 1979, due to increased taxes, it added.

# CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 30, 1980 excluding bank service charges

| | $ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | It.L. | Gldr. | B.F. | S.F. | D.K. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 1.9305 | 4.554 | 109.55 * | 47.17 * | 0.2299 | —— | 6.852 * | 119.135 * | 35.39 * |
| Brussels (a) | 28.30 | 66.48 | 16.0025 | 6.8825 | 3.355 * | 14.597 | —— | 17.385 | 5.163 |
| Frankfurt | 1.76 | 4.151 | —— | 43.03 * | 2.098 x | 91.22 * | 6.251 * | 108.49 * | 32.28 * |
| London (b) | 2.3575 | —— | 4.1555 | 9.451 | 1,977.25 | 4.5505 | 66.45 | 3.8368 | 12.84 |
| Milan | 838.75 | 1,981.75 | 477.30 | 208.50 | —— | 432.42 | 29.65 | 516.30 | 154.02 |
| New York | —— | 2.3382 | 0.567 | 0.2462 | 0.119 * | 0.5178 | 0.0354 | 0.6129 | 0.1835 |
| Paris | 4.092 | 9.657 | 232.43 * | —— | 4.874 x | 212.12 * | 14.535 * | 252.43 * | 75.03 * |
| Zurich | 1.428 | 3.3731 | 92.3689 * | 39.8069 * | 0.1942 | 84.3761 * | 5.7828 * | —— | 29.8661 * |
| ECU | 1.4301 | 0.6061 | 2.5158 | 5.8463 | 1,199.42 | 2.7576 | 40.2358 | 2.3182 | 7.7948 |

### Dollar values

| $ Equiv. | Currency | Per U.S.$ | $ Equiv. | Currency | Per U.S.$ | $ Equiv. | Currency | Per U.S.$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.0355 | Belgian fin. franc | 28.15 | 0.2829 | Hong Kong $ | 4.928 | 0.3003 | Saudi Riyal | 3.3305 |
| 0.8687 | Canadian $ | 1.1511 | 2.13 | Irish £ | 0.4695 | 0.08 | Schilling | 12.50 |
| 0.1835 | Danish krone | 5.451 | 0.0201 | Israeli £ | 49.68 | 0.4726 | Singapore $ | 2.116 |
| 0.0234 | Drachma | 42.72 | 3.7425 | Kuwaiti dinar | 0.2672 | 0.241 | Swedish krone | 4.15 |
| 0.0204 | Escudo | 48.904 | 0.2068 | Norw. krone | 4.8365 | 0.2701 | U.A.E. dirham | 3.703 |
| 0.2758 | Fin. mark | 3.628 | 0.0143 | Peseta | 70.07 | 0.0046 | Yen | 219.22 |

£ Sterling: 1.1080 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

# U.S. Economy Shows 2.4% Slide in May

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The U.S. index of leading economic indicators fell 2.4 percent in May after a revised 4.1 percent decline in April, the Commerce Department said.

The index had originally been reported declining 4.8 percent in April.

The May decline brought the index to 123.4 percent of its 1967 base, the department said.

The decline reflected a fall in 8 of 10 component elements in the index, which more than offset gains in the remaining two.

A major factor in the decline was the factory layoff rate, which gave a net negative impact of 0.84 percent to the overall index after a fall of 1.41 percent in April.

Another factor in the decline was the change in sensitive raw materials prices, which contributed a net negative impact of 0.59 percent to the overall index after declining 0.56 percent in April.

### Other Factors

Other factors contributing to the decline were the average work week, new manufacturing orders, vendor performance, which entails companies that receive slower deliveries from vendors, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, change in total liquid assets, and the broad measure of the money supply, M-2.

Stock prices and building permits were the two factors that contributed net positive effects to the overall index.

The Commerce Department added that its composite index of coincident indicators, a monthly approximation of aggregate economic activity, fell 1.5 percent in May after a fall of 1.9 percent in April.

The index of lagging indicators, which tends to confirm after a period of time the movement of the coincident index, fell 8.6 percent in May after a revised increase of 3 percent in April. The April increase was originally reported as 4.4 percent.

### Commerce Comments

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuters) — The fall in leading indicators portends a fairly marked future decline in the U.S. economy, William Cox, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist said.

The decline will continue for a few more months, he predicted.

## New Turkey Talks Set

PARIS, June 30 (Reuters) — International talks on rescheduling part of Turkey's official debt will be held in Paris July 8-9, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development officials said today. Turkey failed to agree with 18 Western nations and international institutions on its demands during three days of talks which ended June 19.

# Big Board Stocks in Steep Slide

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters) — New York stock prices went into a steep slide over a broad front, led by the oil group. But volume ebbed to its lowest level in seven weeks.

Analysts said profit-taking from the recent strong rally gained impetus from continuing talk in Washington about a tax cut and a continued gloomy outlook for the U.S. economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 13.91 points to close at 867.92, its worst setback since late May. Declines led advances three to one as turnover slowed to 30 million shares from 33.11 million Friday.

Analysts said continuing talk in Washington of a tax cut raised concern about reviving inflation, but President Carter again said he has not altered his opposition to a 1980 tax cut.

U.S. farm prices rose 1.3 percent in June after a 0.9 percent rise in May, suggesting further upward pressure on food prices.

Analysts said that the moderating pace of trading suggested that portfolio managers have about completed end-of-quarter adjustments. They also suggested that traders might be taking profits ahead of second quarter corporate earnings reports, which are expected to be disappointing.

Among the oils, active Exxon lost 2 to 66¼. Superior Oil dropped 5½ to 160¼, Standard Oil (Ohio) 1¼ to 39¾, British Petroleum 1 to 34⅛, Standard Oil (Indiana) 2¼ to 57¼ and Sabine Corp. 1½ to 41.

Mobil lost 1¾ to 71¼ and Gulf Oil 1¾ to 40⅜. Mobil reported two tests on its Hibernia find off Newfoundland.

Volume leader Esmark rose ⅝ to 48¾. It forecast lower third-quarter net.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / June, 1980

$175,000,000

American Express Credit Corporation

$100,000,000

10.10% Senior Notes due July 1, 1990

$75,000,000

11.25% Subordinated Debentures due July 1, 2000

Salomon Brothers
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated
The First Boston Corporation
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group (Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated)
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Bear, Stearns & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated
L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin
Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Basle Securities Corporation
Alex. Brown & Sons
Daiwa Securities America Inc.
Dominion Securities Inc.
A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Robert Fleming Incorporated
Greenshields & Co Inc
Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.
New Court Securities Corporation
The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.
Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc.
Stuart Brothers
Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.
Wood Gundy Incorporated
Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32½ | 21⅞ | NatDist 2 | 7.3 6 178 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 15¾ | NDist pf1.85 | 10. 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| 33⅞ | 21¼ | NatFG 2.70 | 8.8 6 16 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30¾ | |
| 25⅝ | 16⅝ | NatGyp 1.48 | 6.8 5 102 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | NatHom | 52 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 26⅜ | 9½ | NtLIbry .32 | 1.5 11 85 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 16⅝ | NMdCr .80 | 2.7 13 74 | 29⅞ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ¼ |
| 25½ | 14⅛ | NMedEnt .75 | 2.3 13 210 | 33⅞ | 32¼ | 32½ | —1¼ |
| 18¾ | 9¼ | NMineSv .56 | 4.3 25 9 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 15⅞ | NtPrest 1.50a | 7.4 6 25 | 20½ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 16⅜ | NtSemi s | 9 2172 | 24⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| 21¼ | 16⅞ | NtSvIn 1.24 | 6.5 6 8 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | |
| 21⅛ | 13¼ | NStand 1.24 | 8.6 6 156 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 35½ | 25⅝ | NatlSt 2.70 | 9.3 5 378 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ | |
| 5⅛ | 3⅝ | NatTea | 5 40 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 50⅝ | 26⅛ | Natom s1.60 | 3.4 7 562 | 47⅞ | 46⅝ | 47⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 46⅛ | Natom pf 4 | 6.0 42 | 67¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | —1½ |
| 24⅞ | 17¾ | NevPw s2.32 | 9.8 8 75 | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 11 | NevP pf1.60 | 12. z1590 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 14¼ | NevP pf2.30 | 11. z120 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | + ¼ |
| 24 | 17¼ | NEngEl 2.36 | 10. 7 114 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23 | |
| 16⅞ | 11⅛ | NEngE 1.72 | 11. 6 46 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 16¾ | NENucl .30 | 1.2 18 146 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 21¼ | NEnP pf2.76 | 11. 1 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 36¼ | 28⅝ | NEngT 3.40 | 9.8 8 13 | 35⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 18⅞ | 13⅝ | NYSEG 1.76 | 10. 6 113 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ¼ |
| 37½ | 26 | NYS pf 3.75 | 12. z310 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | |
| 89¼ | 60 | NYS pf 8.80 | 12. z120 | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| 22¼ | 14½ | NYS pf 2.12 | 12. 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10¾ | 7¼ | Newell .80 | 8.0 4 9 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 24½ | 14⅝ | Newhall s.50 | 2.1 8 37 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | |
| 68⅝ | 24¼ | Newmt 1.40a | 3.4 5 613 | 42½ | 41 | 41¼ | + ½ |
| 187 | 76 | Newt pf4.50 | 3.5 2 | 130 | 130 | 130 | +3¾ |
| 28½ | 13⅛ | Newprk .20 | .7 18 326 | 27⅞ | 26⅞ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10½ | NiaMP 1.52 | 11. 7 557 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 23 | NiaMpf 3.60 | 12. z60 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 38 | 26½ | NiaMpf 3.90 | 12. z10 | 33 | 33 | 33 | —1 |
| 39⅞ | 27¼ | NiaMpf 4.10 | 12. z300 | 34⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 52½ | 36 | NiaMpf 5.25 | 12. z100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +1 |
| 77½ | 49⅞ | NiaMpf 7.72 | 12. z30 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | +1½ |
| 18⅝ | 10⅞ | NiagSh 1.95e | 11. 12 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 27⅛ | NICOR 2.68 | 8.1 7 56 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33¼ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 27⅝ | NICO pf1.90 | 5.7 2 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅞ | 39⅛ | NoblAf n.16 | .4 23 109 | 45 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 34⅞ | 21⅞ | NortWn 2.20 | 6.7 5 326 | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 15½ | Norlin 1.60 | 10. 4 88 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 18¼ | Norris 1.68 | 7.0 6 62 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 49¼ | 25⅝ | NACoal .64 | 1.5 10 46 | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | NoAMtg | 41 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ¼ |
| 32 | 23½ | NoAPhl 1.70 | 6.0 4 80 | 28¾ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅝ | NoestUt 1.10 | 12. 8 294 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 8½ | NCaISL .70 | 4.5 5 6 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 10⅜ | NInoPS 1.50 | 11. 8 643 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 18 | NoStPw 2.42 | 9.7 8 217 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | + ¼ |
| 39 | 27⅝ | NSPw pf3.60 | 11. z80 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 46 | 31 | NSPw pf4.10 | 11. z100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | —1⅝ |
| 48 | 21⅛ | NorTel g 1 | 148 | 36 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 5½ | Nthgate g | 222 | 10⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 30½ | Nortrp 1.80 | 4.3 7 107 | 42⅛ | 41⅛ | 42 | + ⅜ |
| 36¼ | 20⅞ | NwstAirl .80 | 3.2 10 339 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | |
| 27⅜ | 18 | NwtBcp 1.48 | 6.0 6 326 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 40¾ | 19⅝ | NwstEn 1.40 | 4.2 7 226 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33½ | |
| 37⅞ | 24⅛ | NwtInd 2.28 | 7.7 5 160 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 16½ | NwtP pf2.36 | 11. 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 7⅛ | NwMLf 1e | 11. 10 47 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 22⅜ | NwStW 1.80 | 7.2 5 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 42 | 28⅝ | Norton 1.60 | 4.4 7 84 | 35⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 11 | NorSim 1.04 | 7.5 6 931 | 14⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 50 | 25½ | Nucor .44 | .9 6 97 | 47⅝ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | — O—O—O — | | | | | |
| 62 | 29½ | OKC 1.20 | 2.0 8 84 | 60⅛ | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | |
| 40¼ | 26½ | OakInd .40 | 1.5 9 233 | 27⅞ | 26⅞ | 27 | — ½ |
| 20 | 15¼ | OakiteP 1.28 | 7.5 8 2 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 31⅞ | 19 | OcciPet 2 | 7.5 4 2638 | 26⅞ | 26⅜ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| 50 | 33¼ | OcciP pf2.16 | 5.1 2 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 102 | 66 | OcciP pf3.60 | 4.2 7 | 85⅜ | 84⅞ | 85⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 24 | 16⅝ | OcciP pf2.50 | 12. 39 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 14 | OcciP pf2.12 | 11. 3 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | |
| 22½ | 15¼ | OcciP pf2.30 | 12. 14 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 125 | 79⅝ | ODECO n 2 | 1.7 28 94 | 120¼ | 118 | 118 | —2½ |
| 40 | 27⅝ | Ogden 2.20 | 6.3 5 13 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 11⅜ | OhioEd 1.76 | 12. 7 380 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 55 | 30 | OhEd pf4.44 | 12. z90 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 16⅝ | 12½ | OhEd pf1.80 | 11. 7 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 85 | 56 | OhEd pf8.64 | 12. z100 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | — ½ |
| 23¼ | 15 | OhP pfG2.27 | 12. 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 115¾ | 95 | OhP pfA 14 | 13. z200 | 109¾ | 109 | 109 | — ⅝ |
| 116 | 94 | OhP pfF 14 | 13. 240 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109 | — ⅛ |
| 78½ | 54 | OhP pfD7.76 | 13. z10 | 62 | 62 | 62 | — ½ |
| 17⅞ | 11½ | OklaGE 1.60 | 11. 13 526 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 6 | OklGE pf.80 | 10. z70 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 17½ | OklaNG 2 | 8.2 8 117 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 12½ | Olin 1 | 5.4 6 268 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅞ | 27⅛ | Omark 1.44 | 3.8 5 27 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38 | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 10⅛ | Oneida s.60 | 3.6 5 216 | u17⅛ | 16¼ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 10⅝ | OranRk 1.60 | 11. 7 63 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 4½ | Orange | 91 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 8 | OrionC .40 | 3.0 7 313 | 14¼ | 13⅝ | 13½ | — ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18⅝ | 8⅞ | OutbM .70 | 7.1 33 410 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 12½ | OutletCo .60 | 2.6 31 176 | 24⅛ | 23 | 23½ | —1¼ |
| 18⅝ | 13½ | OvernDr 1 | 7.0 5 17 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 17⅜ | OvrnTr 1.40 | 6.6 4 30 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 26 | 17¼ | OvShp s.50 | 1.9 6 42 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 22¼ | OwenC 1.20 | 4.5 8 365 | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 28⅛ | 17⅝ | OwenIll 1.40 | 6.1 5 396 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | — ½ |
| 80 | 55 | OwnII pf4.75 | 6.9 8 | 71 | 69 | 69 | —4 |
| 11¼ | 8½ | Oxfrdin .76 | 7.7 5 4 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | — P-Q — | | | | | |
| 27¼ | 17 | PHH Gp .80 | 3.0 10 39 | 26⅞ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 6⅝ | PNBMt 1.01e | 10. 29 28 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 26⅜ | PPC 2.16 | 7.2 5 166 | 31 | 29½ | 30 | —1 |
| 25½ | 19 | PSA n .15r | .6 3 285 | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 12⅝ | 8⅞ | PacAS 1.28 | 11. 43 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 24¾ | 19¼ | PacGE 2.60 | 11. 7 378 | 24¼ | 24 | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 17 | PacLtg 2.24 | 9.5 7 96 | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| 57 | 40½ | PacLm 2.40 | 4.8 12 32 | 49⅞ | 49¼ | 49½ | — ½ |
| 20 | 14⅝ | PNwTel 1.64 | 9.4 7 43 | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 16⅛ | PacPw 2.04 | 11. 8 723 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 10⅛ | PacScie .50 | 3.0 8 25 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 11 | PacTT 1.40 | 11. 7 76 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 15 | PacTin 1 | 4.8 10 1 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| 16⅛ | 7⅞ | PaineW .44 | 3.5 11 181 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 19⅞ | 10⅛ | PalW pf1.30 | 8.5 18 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 19⅞ | 13 | PalmBc 1.20 | 7.2 5 36 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Pamida | 11 495 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 3⅝ | PanAm | 32 563 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 33⅝ | 29 | PanEP s1.74 | 5.2 8 334 | 33⅞ | 32⅞ | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 13⅞ | Papcft 1.25b | 7.0 6 29 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 15⅛ | Pargas 1.16 | 6.1 6 61 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 51 | 27 | ParkDrl .24 | .5 17 248 | 47½ | 46⅛ | 46⅞ | —1⅝ |
| 32⅛ | 23⅛ | ParHan 1.20 | 4.8 6 80 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 14 | ParkPn s.44 | 2.4 8 29 | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 10 | PatPtr | 451 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 15 | Paylsnw .68 | 3.5 7 11 | 19½ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 17⅝ | Peabdy .22b | 1.4 8 196 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 9⅛ | Penga | 32 115 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 14 | PenCen | 9 98 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 10½ | PenCn prA | 10 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | PenCn prB | 144 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 50⅛ | 35⅞ | PenCn pr | 46 | 58⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅛ | —1 |
| 12¾ | 5⅝ | PennCp .16 | 1.8 5 472 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 19⅝ | Penney 1.84 | 7.3 8 519 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | |
| 78 | 52½ | PaCo pf4.62 | 6.1 3 | 75⅞ | 75 | 75⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 14½ | PaPL 2.12 | 11. 6 186 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 46½ | 32 | PaPL pf4.50 | 11. z60 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| 84½ | 56½ | PaPL pf8.40 | 12. z160 | 71⅛ | 71 | 71 | |
| 108 | 74 | PaPL pf 11 | 12. z130 | 94⅝ | 94½ | 94½ | — ⅛ |
| 114 | 86 | PaPL pf 13 | 12. z280 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 25⅝ | Penwlt 2.20 | 7.5 6 100 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 16½ | Penw pf1.60 | 9.1 43 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 54⅝ | 30 | Pennzol s 2 | 5.0 7 357 | 41 | 39⅛ | 39⅞ | —1⅝ |
| 94 | 70 | Pennz pfB 8 | 9.3 z100 | 82 | 82 | 82 | +1 |
| 16 | 10⅞ | PeopDr .28 | 2.1 7 40 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 34⅝ | PeopEn 3 | 6.2 9 98 | 48⅝ | 47⅞ | 48⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 20 | PepsiCo 1.30 | 5.4 8 554 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| 48⅞ | 26⅛ | PerkinE .72 | 1.5 15 549 | 48⅝ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅞ | 22⅝ | Petroln s.64 | 1.8 13 68 | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 24⅛ | PetRs 3.09e | 9.0 32 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 23 | PetRs pf1.75 | 5.4 13 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | + ¼ |
| 44⅜ | 29⅝ | Pfizer 1.44 | 3.5 12 891 | 41⅛ | 40⅞ | 41¼ | + ⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 22⅝ | PhelpD 1.60 | 5.2 5 182 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 11⅛ | PhilaEl 1.84 | 12. 6 338 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 25 | PhilE pf3.80 | 12. z100 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ⅛ |
| 43 | 27⅝ | PhilE pf4.40 | 13. z30 | 36 | 36 | 36 | — ⅛ |
| 90½ | 57 | PhilE pf8.75 | 13. z20 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 79⅞ | 50 | PhilE pf7.85 | 12. z100 | 67 | 67 | 67 | +1 |
| 101 | 64 | PhilE pf9.52 | 11. z100 | 84 | 84 | 84 | —1 |
| 73½ | 49 | PhilE pf7.75 | 13. z10 | 62 | 62 | 62 | —1 |
| 42⅛ | 24⅛ | PhilSub 1.24 | 3.4 11 161 | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36⅛ | — ½ |
| 41⅞ | 29⅛ | PhilMr 1.40 | 4.0 9 850 | 41 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4 | Philind .32 | 5.8 4 41 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 61⅛ | 37 | PhilPet 1.80 | 4.0 7 1878 | 46⅞ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | —2⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 10 | PhilVH .60 | 5.2 5 19 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 20 | 10⅛ | PiedAvt .24 | 1.7 4 26 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 15⅛ | PleNG 1.44 | 8.0 6 22 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅛ | Pier 1 | 25 | 2⅞ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 27⅛ | Pilsbry 1.72 | 4.8 7 229 | 36⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 49½ | 23⅞ | Pioner s1.40 | 3.1 11 379 | 46⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 13⅛ | PionrEl .25e | 1.4 7 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 23⅛ | PitnyB 1.40 | 3.6 9 169 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅞ | 24⅞ | PitnB pf2.12 | 5.5 14 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 17⅛ | Pittstn 1.20 | 5.0 16 1072 | 24½ | 23⅞ | 24 | —1⅛ |
| 8½ | 4½ | PlanRsc | 7 100 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 22¼ | 13⅞ | Plantrn .16 | 1.0 12 5 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 10½ | Playboy .12 | .8 12 46 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅞ | 22 | Plessey 1.43e | 3.4 14 30 | u42⅛ | 41⅛ | 42⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 43⅛ | 20 | Pneumo 1 | 3.0 18 33 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 13⅛ | PogoPd .44 | 2.1 12 562 | 21⅞ | 21 | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 19 | Polaroid 1 | 4.3 21 374 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 9⅞ | Pndrosa .40 | 3.4 5 47 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 13⅛ | PopTal s.70 | 4.1 5 13 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 21⅛ | 12½ | Portec .80b | 5.4 5 33 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 10⅛ | PortGE 1.78 | 12. 11 182 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 103 | 82½ | PoG pf11.50 | 12. z140 | 94 | 93½ | 93½ | |
| 39 | 29 | Potltch 1.32 | 3.9 8 26 | 33⅞ | 33⅛ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 10 | PotmEl 1.40 | 10. 7 451 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 49 | 30½ | PotEl pf4.50 | 11. z200 | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | —1 |
| 44 | 28 | PotEl pf4.04 | 11. z250 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 28¼ | 19⅛ | Premier s.48 | 2.4 10 8 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ | |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 6⅞ | Presley s.46e | 4.2 4 24 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 14½ | PrimeC s | 20 605 | 23⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 15½ | 7 | PrimMt s | 10 60 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 80⅛ | 62⅞ | ProctG 3.40 | 4.6 10 182 | 74⅛ | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 11⅞ | PrdRsh s.28 | 2.4 13 31 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 21⅞ | Proler 1.40 | 5.5 4 6 | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | — ¼ |
| 16½ | 11⅛ | PSvCol 1.40 | 11. 11 186 | 15 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 17⅛ | PSInd 2.48 | 11. 6 215 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 38½ | 27 | PSIn pf 3.50 | 11. z20 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 13 | 8 | PSIn pf 1.08 | 11. z400 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 19⅛ | 13 | PSvNH 2.12 | 12. 6 116 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 17¼ | PSNH pf2.75 | 13. z300 | 22 | 21⅞ | 21½ | —1 |
| 31⅛ | 30 | PSNH pf4.25 | 13. 17 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 15¼ | PSvNM 2.88 | 10. 7 128 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 15½ | PSvEG 2.32 | 11. 8 444 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 10¾ | PSEG pf1.40 | 11. 3 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| 46⅛ | 27⅞ | PSEG pf4.18 | 11. z160 | 38 | 38 | 38 | —2⅛ |
| 24 | 14¼ | PSEG pf2.17 | 11. 13 | 19 | 18½ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 16⅞ | PSEG pf2.43 | 11. 6 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ¼ |
| 115 | 94 | PSE pf12.25 | 11. z20 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | |
| 86 | 52 | PSEG pf7.80 | 11. z140 | 70½ | 69½ | 69½ | —2⅛ |
| 80 | 55 | PSEG pf8.08 | 11. z50 | 71 | 71 | 71 | |
| 104 | 67 | PSEG pf9.62 | 11. z100 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +1 |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Publick | 8 223 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅛ | Pueblo | 4 16 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 17½ | 12 | PaSPL 1.64 | 11. 8 102 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 43½ | 19⅛ | Pullmn 1 | 3.5 4 376 | 28⅞ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 18½ | 13⅞ | Purex 1.28 | 8.1 6 33 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| 24 | 17½ | Purex pf1.35 | 6.6 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | + ½ |
| 9⅞ | 3⅝ | PurlnFd | 3 48 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 21 | Purolr 1.40 | 6.1 7 22 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 22⅛ | QuakO 1.40 | 4.4 7 422 | 32⅛ | 31⅞ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 107½ | 92½ | QuaO pf9.56 | 9.3 z10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | +1½ |
| 18⅝ | 10⅝ | QuakSO s.80 | 5.4 9 185 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 18⅝ | Quanex 1.12 | 5.1 5 14 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 4⅛ | Questor .20 | 3.9 7 18 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | — R—R—R — | | | | | |
| 14⅛ | 6⅛ | RBInd .28 | 3.6 5 10 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 18½ | RCA 1.80 | 7.9 6 882 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ | |
| 41½ | 31½ | RCApf 3.50 | 9.2 z50 | 38 | 38 | 38 | +1 |
| 57⅛ | 43 | RCA pf 4 | 8.0 14 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 16⅛ | RCA pf 2.12 | 10. 415 | 21⅛ | 20⅞ | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 24 | RCA pf 3.65 | 12. 982 | 31⅛ | 30⅞ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 8 | RLC .56 | 5.6 5 135 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 6⅛ | RTE .60 | 8.0 12 27 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | |
| 13⅛ | 9⅛ | RalsPur .64 | 5.8 9 437 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 5⅞ | Ramad .12e | 1.6 13 477 | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 22 | 12½ | Ranco .84 | 6.5 6 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 24¼ | 15⅛ | RapAm .80e | 3.7 6 16 | 22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ½ |
| 24⅞ | 16 | RapA pfC 3 | 13. 12 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 15 | Raybt 1.60b | 9.2 10 7 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 12⅛ | Raymdint 1 | 7.1 10 41 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | |
| 84 | 46⅛ | Raythn 2 | 2.7 11 262 | 75⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | —1 |
| 51⅛ | 26⅛ | ReadBat 3.80 | 1.7 13 296 | 49⅞ | 48 | 48⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 29⅛ | RdgBat pf2.13 | 6.5 21 | 33½ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 13 | Ramoc n1.70e | 11. 9 4 | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 7⅞ | RitRef 1.32e | 11. 9 14 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 5 | RecgnEq n | 18 141 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 5⅛ | Redmn .20 | 2.1 7 197 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | ReeceCp .60 | 7.4 6 7 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 33⅛ | 24⅛ | ReevsB 2 | 6.9 4 4 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 9⅛ | ReichCh .74 | 6.4 7 31 | 11⅞ | 11⅜ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 73 | 40⅛ | RelGp 2 | 2.9 3 51 | 69 | 68⅞ | 69 | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 18⅛ | RelG pf 2.40 | 11. 4 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 9⅛ | 5⅛ | RepAir .20 | 3.5 79 | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 16⅛ | RepCp .60b | 3.2 3 38 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 13½ | RepFnS 1 | 4.7 6 20 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | 1½ | RepMtg | 32 102 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| 31 | 20⅛ | RepStl 2a | 8.8 4 611 | 22⅞ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 21 | RepTex 1.16 | 4.2 7 34 | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 20½ | RevcoD .80 | 2.9 10 199 | 27⅞ | 27 | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 10⅛ | Revere | 3 28 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 54⅛ | 35⅛ | Revlon 1.56 | 3.5 9 350 | 46⅛ | 44½ | 44⅞ | —1⅝ |
| 19½ | 9⅛ | Rexham .60 | 3.3 6 22 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 14⅛ | Rexnrd 1.04 | 6.3 6 89 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 27 | Reynln s2.10 | 5.4 7 1127 | 39⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 95 | 63 | Reyln pf2.25 | 2.4 2 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 50⅛ | 36⅛ | Reyin pf4.10 | 8.7 45 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 27⅛ | RevMtl 2.20 | 6.9 3 181 | 32⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 82 | 59 | RevM pf4.50 | 6.8 25 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | + ½ |
| 35 | 13⅛ | RichCo 1.30 | 8.4 11 14 | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 17½ | RchMer 1.20 | 5.1 6 78 | 23⅛ | 23½ | 23½ | — ½ |
| 20½ | 15⅛ | RiegelT 1.60 | 8.8 4 31 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 50 | 27⅛ | RioGran 1 | 2.4 6 66 | 42⅛ | 41 | 41⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 13⅛ | RioGr pf.80 | 3.3 161 | 25⅛ | 24⅛ | 24½ | —1 |
| 28⅛ | 19⅛ | RiteAid .75 | 2.9 9 28 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 14⅛ | Robshw 1.40 | 8.5 6 19 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 27⅛ | Robtsn 2.20 | 7.4 5 28 | 30½ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 6⅛ | Robins .48 | 4.8 5 54 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 11⅛ | RochG 1.48b | 10. 7 63 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 15⅛ | RochTl 1.68 | 8.6 7 57 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 12½ | Rockowr .5c | 5 3 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 25⅛ | Rockwl s | 7 262 | 26⅛ | 26½ | 26⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 153 | 91½ | RkInt pf4.75 | 3.7 1 | 130 | 130 | 130 | |
| 48½ | 32⅛ | RohmH 2 | 5.1 5 284 | 40 | 39⅛ | 39½ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 10⅛ | Rohrind | 7 117 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 15⅛ | Rollins .88 | 3.2 11 454 | 27⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 49 | 28½ | Rolm | 22 122 | 45⅛ | 44½ | 44⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1½ | Ronson | 31 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 8⅛ | Roper .90 | 7.7 6 254 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 19½ | 13⅛ | Rorer .84 | 5.0 10 392 | 17 | 16½ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30¼ | 24½ | Rowan s | 18 161 | 27⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —1 |
| 15⅝ | 10⅛ | RC Cos 1.04 | 7.9 7 25 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 92 | 66½ | RoylD 6.16e | 7.2 3 485 | 86⅛ | 85½ | 85½ | — ½ |
| 30½ | 20 | Rubbrm .92 | 4.3 8 54 | 21⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 8⅛ | RussTog .98 | 8.9 5 36 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| 25⅛ | 16½ | RyanH 1.20 | 4.7 8 270 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 16 | RyderS 1.08b | 6.0 5 41 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | | — S—S—S — | | | | | |
| 11⅛ | 6⅛ | SCA .20t | 2.1 10 210 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 16⅛ | SCM 1.80 | 6.8 5 145 | 26⅛ | 25 | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 19⅛ | SFN .92 | 3.8 9 28 | 24 | 24 | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 17⅛ | SPSTec .64 | 2.5 6 122 | 26⅛ | 25½ | 25⅛ | —1 |
| 45⅛ | 34 | Sabine s | 32 270 | 42½ | 40⅛ | 41 | —1½ |
| 27 | 17 | SfedBus n.40 | 1.9 15 181 | 21½ | 20⅛ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3 | Safgdin n | 5 197 | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 27½ | Safewy 2.60 | 7.8 7 112 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ | — ½ |
| 10⅛ | 6⅛ | SaoaCp .44 | 5.0 13 23 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 51⅛ | 26⅛ | SJoMn 1.50 | 3.0 15 221 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 9 | StJoLP 1.26 | 11. 9 4 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 74 | 47⅛ | StL SaF 2.50 | 3.6 7 33 | 70⅛ | 69⅛ | 70⅛ | —1 |
| 11 | 7⅛ | SPaul 1.02 | 10. 57 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 34⅛ | 25⅛ | StRegP 2 | 7.0 6 115 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28½ | — ½ |
| 8⅛ | 5 | Salant .40 | 6.8 7 19 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3½ | Sambos | 218 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 11⅛ | SDieGs 1.52 | 11. 8 187 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 12 | SJuanR 1.45t | 8.5 15 36 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 45½ | 21⅛ | Sanders .50 | 1.3 14 185 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 72 | 40⅛ | SFeInd 2.60 | 4.6 7 343 | 57½ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 11⅛ | SFeIn pf.58 | 3.1 7 | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 45⅛ | 22⅛ | SFeInt .72 | 1.8 19 813 | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 13⅛ | SafWei 1 | 6.4 7 6 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5⅛ | SaulRE | 54 | 8 | 7⅛ | 8 | |
| 11⅛ | 7⅛ | SavASp .05e | .5 9 36 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | SavOnD .50 | 5.6 8 9 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 12⅛ | 8⅛ | SavEIP 1.20 | 11. 16 42 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 13⅛ | 9⅛ | SavE A 1.34 | 12. 15 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 13⅛ | Savin .70 | 5.2 3 120 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13½ | |
| 23⅛ | 17⅛ | Savin pf1.50 | 8.1 2 | 18⅛ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4 | Saxon .05e | .9 6 266 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | Schaefer | 15 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 48⅛ | 27½ | SchrPlo 1.60 | 4.3 9 782 | 38⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5 | Schlitz | 315 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 122½ | 72⅛ | Schlmb 1.32 | 1.1 20 637 | 117½ | 115½ | 115½ | —2⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 21⅛ | SciAtl .14 | .5 23 93 | 26⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 18⅛ | Scoa s .96 | 4.4 6 75 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 4⅛ | ScotLad .05e | 1.0 5 18 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 17⅛ | ScotFet 1.80 | 8.7 5 83 | 20⅛ | 20½ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 13⅛ | ScottP 1 | 5.9 5 998 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17 | |
| 19⅛ | 13⅛ | Scottys .48 | 2.6 9 16 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 13⅛ | Scovill 1.52 | 9.0 5 69 | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8⅛ | Scudder | 22 353 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 9 | SeaCA pf1.44 | 12. 7 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | |
| 24⅛ | 12⅛ | SeaCont .42 | 1.8 6 155 | 24 | 23⅛ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 25 | SeabCL 2.20 | 5.8 3 225 | 38 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9 | SeaWA | 10 271 | 13⅛ | 12⅛ | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 22⅛ | Sealst 1.28 | 5.0 6 190 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 58½ | 28 | Seagrm 1.10 | 2.1 14 121 | 54 | 53½ | 53⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 15 | Seagrv .30e | 1.5 6 7 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | SealAir .48 | 2.7 9 43 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 14 | SealPw 1.30 | 6.2 6 344 | 21⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 13⅛ | SearleG .52 | 2.4 12 780 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 14⅛ | Sears 1.36 | 8.0 9 1040 | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4 | Seatrain | 125 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 22⅛ | SecPac 2 | 6.6 5 325 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 90 | 28⅛ | Sedco .72 | .8 28 104 | 87 | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | —2⅛ |
| 12 | 7⅛ | SeigLt 1.20 | 14. 28 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 7⅛ | SvCpint .34 | 3.3 5 52 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 12½ | Shaklee .90 | 4.6 5 38 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35½ | 12⅛ | ShearL .60 | 1.8 4 220 | 33⅛ | 32½ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 34 | ShellO s | 9 713 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38 | —1 |
| 38⅛ | 27 | ShellT 4.30e | 11. 4 77 | 38 | 37⅛ | 37½ | + ⅛ |
| 11 | 4⅛ | ShelGlo .30 | 5.2 16 32 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 17⅛ | 10⅛ | ShelG pf1.35 | 11. 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 15½ | 9⅛ | ShelG pf1.40 | 12. 7 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36⅛ | 20⅛ | Shrwin .75e | 2.6 8 14 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| 14⅛ | 11½ | SierPac 1.46 | 10. 7 114 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅛ | 25⅛ | Signal 1 | 3.0 6 178 | 33⅛ | 32⅛ | 33 | — ⅛ |
| 38½ | 29⅛ | Signode 1.72 | 4.9 6 12 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 12 | 7⅛ | SimPrec .28 | 3.2 6 87 | 9 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 7⅛ | SimpPat .56 | 6.3 10 344 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 6⅛ | Singer | 97 | 7⅛ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 20⅛ | Singr pf3.50 | 13. 9 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 8½ | Skyline .48 | 4.1 22 106 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 22⅛ | 13½ | SmithA 1.40 | 9.6 3 17 | 14⅛ | 14½ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 43⅛ | 33 | SmithI s.64 | 1.5 15 173 | 42⅛ | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| 65⅛ | 41⅛ | Smtkin s1.66 | 2.8 14 218 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 17⅛ | Smucker 1.10 | 5.6 6 11 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ½ |
| 29 | 18⅛ | SnapOn .84 | 3.9 10 317 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6 | SonyCp .10e | 1.0 17 3924 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 16⅛ | SooLine 1.88t | 7.4 5 29 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅛ | SoAtlFn | 11 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 12 | SCrEG 1.74 | 11. 8 120 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 17½ | SoJerIn 1.86 | 8.5 6 135 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 70⅛ | 38 | Soutdwn .60 | .9 7 40 | 66⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 12½ | SoetBk .88 | 5.7 5 32 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5⅛ | SoetPS .56t | 8.6 4 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 20⅛ | SCalEd 2.72 | 11. 6 426 | 26 | 25½ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 10⅛ | SouthCo 1.54 | 11. 8 864 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 14⅛ | SoInGE 1.68 | 9.3 7 10 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 61⅛ | 39½ | SoNRes 1.50 | 2.8 9 143 | 53⅛ | 53 | 53 | — ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 29½ | SNETel 3.60 | 10. 7 21 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | + ⅛ |
| 43½ | 32 | SoNE pf3.82 | 10. 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 54½ | 46½ | SoNE pf4.62 | 9.1 z500 | 51 | 51 | 51 | +2⅛ |
| 47½ | 38 | SouPac 2.60 | 8.0 6 213 | 33⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 66 | 30½ | SouRy 3.68 | 5.8 6 98 | 64⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 21⅛ | SoRy pf2.60 | 9.8 10 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 38⅛ | 24½ | SoUnCo 1.92 | 5.3 7 47 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 17⅛ | Soutlnd .96 | 4.7 7 532 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 20½ | —1⅛ |
| 54⅛ | 33⅛ | SouRoy s | 36 918 | 52⅛ | 51⅛ | 52½ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Soumrk | 3 66 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 30⅛ | 17½ | SwstAir .32 | 1.1 8 163 | 29⅛ | 28½ | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 20⅛ | SwtBsh 1.40 | 4.9 7 15 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 11½ | SwtFore .50 | 3.2 4 188 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 8½ | SwtGas n1.16 | 10. 6 38 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 9⅛ | SwtPS 1.28 | 11. 9 762 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 12½ | Sparton 1 | 5.6 7 26 | 18 | 17⅛ | 18 | |
| 43⅛ | 22⅛ | SpectPh | 16 75 | 34⅛ | 33⅛ | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 12⅛ | SperHut 1 | 7.1 5 49 | 14 | 13⅛ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 41⅛ | Sperry 1.76 | 3.7 6 606 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | Springs 1.20 | 8.3 4 17 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 17⅛ | SquarD 1.60 | 6.9 7 130 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 28 | Squibb 1.14 | 3.5 12 473 | 33 | 31⅛ | 32½ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 9⅛ | StaRite .70 | 5.3 8 38 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 52⅛ | 23⅛ | Staley 1 | 2.1 18 98 | 49⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 21⅛ | StBrnd 1.64 | 5.2 10 646 | 32⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅛ | StBPnt .72 | 3.0 8 29 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 6⅛ | StdMotA .64 | 7.3 7 20 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 85 | 47⅛ | StOilCl 3.60 | 4.7 6 1420 | 79⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | —2⅛ |
| 62 | 46 | StOInd s | 70 2243 | 59⅛ | 57 | 57⅛ | —2⅛ |
| 52½ | 42⅛ | StOOh s1.40 | 2.8 13 19 | 52 | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 14 | 7⅛ | StPacCp .60 | 4.8 5 12 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 12½ | Standex .85 | 5.3 6 119 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 18⅛ | 14⅛ | StanW s.68 | 3.9 8 225 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| 38½ | 25⅛ | Starret 1.48a | 4.7 6 4 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31½ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3⅛ | StMutlnv | 14 18 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 7⅛ | StaMSe 1.12 | 11. 49 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 14⅛ | StaufCh 1.20 | 6.8 6 289 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | Stego .12b | 3.7 5 11 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 8⅛ | SterchI .66 | 6.9 4 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 5⅛ | SterlBcp .66 | 9.4 9 35 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | |
| 22 | 15⅛ | SterlDg .92 | 4.4 11 178 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 13 | SterndnT .40 | 3.8 8 40 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 12⅛ | StevnJ 1.20b | 8.4 4 x34 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 17⅛ | StewWa s1.88 | 7.6 6 26 | 25 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 18 | StokVC 1.48 | 6.0 8 9 | 25⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 53½ | 40 | StoneW 2.75 | 5.3 6 5 | 53 | 53 | 53 | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 17½ | StopCon .72 | 3.6 6 123 | 20⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12⅛ | StopShp 1.20 | 9.0 4 25 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 11⅛ | StorTec | 9 1501 | 14 | 13⅛ | 14 | + ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33⅛ | 20⅛ | StoreF s .72 | 2.7 10 284 | 27 | 26½ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 11⅛ | StridRit 1.76 | 9.8 8 8 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | SuavSho .20 | 4.0 7 301 | u 5 | 4⅛ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 42⅛ | 25⅛ | SubPrG 1.44 | 4.5 6 112 | 32⅛ | 31⅛ | 32 | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 21 | SunChm s.60 | 2.3 5 26 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 18⅛ | SunEl .72 | 3.2 10 103 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 33⅛ | SunCo s1.80 | 4.2 6 422 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 91⅛ | 57 | SunC pf 2.25 | 2.9 1 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | —1 |
| 23 | 12⅛ | Sunbm 1.50 | 8.8 5 237 | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17 | |
| 46½ | 26⅛ | Sundstr 1.40 | 3.3 10 63 | 43⅛ | 42½ | 42½ | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 67⅛ | Sands pf3.50 | 3.4 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | —1 |
| 14½ | 9⅛ | SunMn s.48 | 2.9 15 447 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 17⅛ | SuprVal .80 | 3.3 9 394 | u24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 177 | 99 | SuprOil s.70 | .4 15 209 | 164⅛ | 160⅛ | 160⅛ | —2⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 10⅛ | SupmkG .54 | 3.9 5 76 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3 | Supscp | 43 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 16⅛ | Swank 1.48a | 7.7 5 23 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12 | Sybron 1.08 | 7.2 7 85 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 24 | Sybrn pf2.40 | 8.9 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| | | — T—T—T — | | | | | |
| 29⅛ | 11⅛ | TRE 1 | 4.3 13 198 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 48½ | 34½ | TRW 2.20 | 5.7 6 165 | 39 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 105 | 76 | TRW pf 4.40 | 5.1 1 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 22½ | TaftBrd .76 | 2.5 8 46 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 4⅛ | Talley .25t | 37 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 7⅛ | Talley pf 1 | 12 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 13⅛ | TampE 1.56 | 8.8 8 95 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 20 | Tandy | 10 523 | 42⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4⅛ | Tandyctf | 19 1112 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 12½ | Tchncolr .72 | 1.9 7 275 | 37 | 35⅛ | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 64⅛ | 41⅛ | Tektrnx .84 | 1.7 11 67 | 51⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 7⅛ | Telcom .70 | 8.6 9 24 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 127⅛ | 91 | Teldyn s | 5 269 | 119⅛ | 119⅛ | 119⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 14 | Telprmt | 15 181 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2½ | Telex | 39 44 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 45½ | 31⅛ | Tenneco 2.40 | 6.1 7 573 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 101 | 84⅛ | Tenc pr 11 | 11. 141 | 96⅛ | 95⅛ | 96⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅛ | 18⅛ | Teradyn | 13 183 | 37⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —2 |
| 27⅛ | 14 | Tesoro .15e | .7 2 625 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 48 | 24⅛ | Tesor pf2.16 | 6.0 67 | 36 | 35½ | 35½ | — ⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 27 | Texaco 2.40 | 6.5 5 2284 | 37⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 54⅛ | 38 | TexCm 1.60 | 3.1 9 46 | 53⅛ | 52 | 52⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 79⅛ | 49⅛ | TexEst 2.70 | 3.9 9 41 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 21⅛ | TxET pf2.87 | 11. 4 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 22⅛ | TexGT s1.46 | 5.1 7 94 | 28⅛ | 27⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 16⅛ | TexInd .80b | 3.2 4 33 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | |
| 108⅛ | 78⅛ | TexInst 2 | 2.2 11 377 | 92⅛ | 91⅛ | 92 | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 10⅛ | TexInt | 458 | 26⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 49⅛ | 30 | TexOGs s.32 | .7 17 331 | 48 | 47⅛ | 47½ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 25 | TxPac s | 31 20 | 37⅛ | 37 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 14⅛ | TexUtil 1.76 | 9.4 8 1204 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 53⅛ | 23 | Texsgif 1.60 | 4.2 7 109 | 38⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅛ | TexfI Ind | 54 | 3 | 2⅛ | 3 | |
| 30 | 20⅛ | Textron 1.80 | 7.2 6 282 | 25 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 22⅛ | Textr pf2.08 | 7.8 14 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 58 | 33⅛ | Thiokol 1.55 | 2.9 8 32 | 54⅛ | 53⅛ | 54⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 47⅛ | 35⅛ | ThmBet 1.72 | 4.0 10 23 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 7⅛ | Thomln .56b | 6.3 4 12 | 9 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 8⅛ | Thrifty .72 | 7.8 6 52 | 9⅛ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 24⅛ | 22⅛ | Ti-Caro n 2 | 8.2 4 2 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 42⅛ | 21⅛ | Tidwatr 1 | 2.6 13 107 | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 16⅛ | Tigerint .80 | 3.6 8 317 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 53⅛ | 38 | Timeln 1.80 | 4.8 9 198 | 46⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 28⅛ | TimesM 1.44 | 4.4 8 62 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 53⅛ | 45 | Timkn 3a | 5.9 6 40 | 51⅛ | 50⅛ | 51 | |
| 46½ | 21⅛ | ToddSh .25e | .8 5 6 | 32⅛ | 31⅛ | 32 | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 13⅛ | Tokheim .70 | 3.5 7 27 | 20⅛ | 19⅛ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 15⅛ | TolEdis 2.20 | 11. 8 257 | u20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 15½ | TolEd pf2.36 | 12. 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 21⅛ | 14⅛ | TolEd pf2.21 | 12. 3 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 15⅛ | 8 | TonkaCp .48t | 4.4 5 23 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 6⅛ | TootRol .40 | 5.7 6 9 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |

(Continued on Page 10)

## Tokyo Exchange

June 30, 1980

| | Yen | | Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Chem. | 187 | Mitsubi Hvy Ind. | 183 |
| Asahi Glass | 384 | Mitsubi Chem. | 219 |
| Canon | 641 | Mitsubi Corp. | 676 |
| Dai Nip. Print | 538 | Mitsubi Elec | 198 |
| Fuji Bank | 418 | Mitsui Co. | 390 |
| Fuji Photo | 609 | Mitsukoshi | 444 |
| Hitachi | 270 | Nippon Elec. | 404 |
| Honda Motor | 573 | Nippon Steel | 134 |
| C. Itoh | 432 | Sharp | 540 |
| I.H.I. | 156 | Sony Corp | 2,240 |
| Japan Air L. | 2,310 | Sumitomo Bank | 418 |
| Kansai El. Pwr. | 910 | Sumitomo Chem. | 130 |
| Kao Soap | 442 | Sumitomo Metal | 151 |
| Kawasaki Steel | 133 | Taisho Marine | 271 |
| Kirin Brewery | 442 | Takeda | 518 |
| Komatsu | 379 | Teijin | 136 |
| Kubota | 362 | Tokyo Marine | 613 |
| Matsu El. Ind. | 672 | Toray | 207 |
| Matsu E. Wks | 550 | Toyota | 735 |

New Index: 472.77; Previous: 471.86
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,670.70; Previous: 6,837.63

## Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 30, 1980

### Banks

| Issuer-Min cpn-Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| African Dvl. Bk 7-83 | 15 | 7-30 | 98 | 98½ |
| Alahli Kuwait 5½-83 | 15⅝ | — | 98 | 99¼ |
| Allied Irish 6¾-84 | 19 5/16 | 9-29 | 101¾ | 101⅞ |
| Allied Irish 5¼-87 | 10 7/16 | 1-2 | 97⅛ | 97⅞ |
| Amex Fin 1982 | 16⅝ | 10-22 | 101⅛ | 102¼ |
| Andelsbanken 7-84 | 10 11/16 | 12-4 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Arab Intl Bank 6½-83 | 15 1/16 | 8-1 | 96⅞ | 97⅝ |
| Barclays O'seas 5-90 | 9⅝ | 12-15 | 97¾ | 98¼ |
| Bco de la Nacion 8-83 | 14⅝ | 7-23 | 98⅝ | 99¼ |
| Bco de la Nacion 7-86 | 19 | 9-24 | 99½ | 100 |
| Bco do Brazil 6½-82 | 15 1/16 | 8-15 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| Bco de Mexico 6¼-87 | 11 13/16 | 11-14 | 98½ | 99 |
| Bco Pinto 6¾-85 | 11 7/16 | 11-17 | 96¾ | 97¼ |
| Bco Costa Rica 6½-85 | 10½ | 12-11 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| Bk Paribas 7¼-80 | 9⅝ | 12-11 | 99⅝ | 99⅞ |
| Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84 | 16 9/16 | 10-23 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Bk Ireland 5¼-89 | 11 13/16 | 8-21 | 97⅞ | 98½ |
| Bk Tokyo 8-80 | 11 | 11-24 | 100 | 100¾ |
| Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81 | 16 15/16 | 10-22 | 101⅛ | 101⅝ |
| Bk Tokyo 6½-84 | 11 7/16 | 11-17 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-89 | 16 9/16 | 7-25 | 97½ | 98 |
| Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93 | 17 11/16 | 10-20 | 99⅞ | 100¼ |
| Buenos Aires 7¼-86 | 10⅝ | 12-5 | 97½ | 98⅛ |
| Bco di Roma 6-87/91 | 15 5/16 | 10-28 | 99⅝ | 100⅛ |
| BFCE 6¼-83 | 16 3/16 | 10-29 | 101⅛ | 101⅞ |
| BFCE 6⅜-84 | 16⅝ | 8-26 | 100 | 100½ |
| BNP 7½-81 | 19⅝ | 9-18 | 101⅛ | 102⅛ |
| BNP 7-83 | 17⅛ | 9-1 | 100⅛ | 100⅝ |
| BNP 5¾-83 | 14¼ | 7-21 | 99½ | 100 |
| BNP 1982/84 | 16 1/16 | 8-21 | 100 | 100½ |
| BNP 5½-91 | 16 5/16 | 8-22 | 98⅛ | 98⅝ |
| Bangkok Bk 6½-84 | 9⅝ | 12-29 | 97 | 97¾ |
| BUE 5¼-89 | 9 7/16 | 9-20 | 96⅝ | 97¼ |
| Bk Worms 5¼-85 | 9 3/16 | 12-17 | 98 | 98½ |
| Banco Union 7¼-83 | 19 13/16 | 10-1 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Bk Algerie 8¼-84 | 15 5/16 | 8-9 | 96¼ | 97 |
| Bk Dreyfus 6½-83 | 19 3/16 | 9-12 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| BFG Fin. 5½-89/94 | 14 11/16 | 7-10 | 97⅛ | 98¼ |
| Bergen Bank 6-89 | 10 | 11-28 | 97 | 97½ |
| Citicorp 1983 | 10 3/16 | 8-27 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Citicorp 1984 | 9 11/16 | 7-31 | 97⅞ | 98⅜ |
| Citicorp 6-94 | 10⅝ | 9-10 | 98⅝ | 98⅞ |
| Citicorp undtd | 19 9/16 | 7-10 | 99⅛ | 99⅝ |
| Chase 5¼-93 | 14⅝ | 7-30 | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| CCCE 5¼-98 | 14 11/16 | 8-6 | 97⅝ | 98¼ |
| Credit Agricole 6½-84 | 9 3/16 | 12-17 | 98⅞ | 99¾ |
| CCF 7-83 | 14 9/16 | 7-11 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| CCF 6½-83 | 14 11/16 | 7-10 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| CCF 5¼-85 | 13 13/16 | 11-6 | 100⅛ | 100⅝ |
| Creditanst 5¼-84 | 11 13/16 | 11-27 | 100 | 100½ |
| Creditanst 5½-91/97 | 9 7/16 | 9-16 | 96⅝ | 97⅛ |
| Credit Lyon 6¼-82 | 14 13/16 | 8-7 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| Credit Lyon 6-83 | 14⅝ | 8-12 | 100 | 100½ |
| Credit Nat'l 5¼-88 | 14½ | 7-11 | 97½ | 98 |
| DG Bank 6¼-82 | 9 3/16 | 12-17 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Gotabanken 6-88 | 11 7/16 | 11-17 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| GZB 7½-81 | 14 15/16 | 7-31 | 99⅞ | 100¼ |
| GZB 6-83 | 19 13/16 | 10-9 | 101⅛ | 102¼ |
| GZB 5½-89 | 15⅛ | 8-1 | 98 | 98½ |
| Hydrocarb 7½-82 | 10⅝ | 6-24 | 99½ | 100 |
| IBJ 6-82 | 15 1/16 | 8-15 | 99⅞ | 100¼ |
| IBJ 6½-82 | 14⅝ | 11-1 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| IBJ 5½-85 | 10 11/16 | 12-3 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| IBJ 5¼-87 | 18⅞ | 10-15 | 100 | 100½ |
| Indo-Suez 5½-85 | 14 11/16 | 7-25 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Indo-Suez 5¼-89 | 14 11/16 | 7-10 | 98⅝ | 98⅞ |
| Westminster Bk 6-84 | 16 15/16 | 10-22 | 101¼ | 101¾ |
| KOP 6½-83 | 14⅝ | 7-23 | 99⅝ | 99⅞ |
| LTCB 6¼-81 | 9½ | 15-12 | 99½ | 100 |
| LTCB 6⅜-82 | 14¼ | 7-27 | 99¾ | 100⅛ |
| LTCB 6-83 | 15 1/16 | 8-15 | 99½ | 100 |
| LTCB 5¼-85 | 11½ | 11-10 | 99½ | 100 |
| LTCB 5¼-86 | 9⅝ | 6-13 | 97⅞ | 98⅜ |
| LTCB 5½-89 | 10⅛ | 12-9 | 98⅛ | 98⅝ |
| Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83 | 10 7/16 | 5-29 | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| ManHan O'seas 5¼-94 | 9⅝ | 5-29 | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| Midland Bank 8-82 | 11 7/16 | 11-17 | 100⅛ | 100⅝ |
| Midland Bank 7½-83 | 16⅛ | 8-21 | 100⅛ | 100⅝ |
| Midland Intl 6-87 | 11⅝ | 11-21 | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| Midland Intl 5-89 | 9½ | 12-22 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Midland Intl 5¼-92 | 10⅝ | 12-5 | 98⅛ | 99 |
| Midland Intl 5½-93 | 14⅝ | 7-23 | 97⅞ | 98¼ |
| Nat'l Westmin 5½-90 | 9⅝ | 12-23 | 97⅞ | 98¼ |
| Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94 | 18⅛ | 10-14 | 99⅝ | 100⅛ |
| Nippon Credit 5¼-85 | 9⅞ | 12-24 | 98⅞ | 99¼ |
| Nippon Credit 6½-86 | 14 7/16 | 7-14 | 97⅝ | 97⅞ |
| Pop. Espanol 7¼-81 | 10⅛ | 11-28 | 99¾ | 99⅞ |
| Bk Scotland 7¼-83 | 11⅝ | 11-10 | 100½ | 101 |
| Bk Scotland 5¼-94 | 19½ | 7-11 | 98⅛ | 98⅝ |
| Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84 | 10⅛ | 11-28 | 99¼ | 99⅞ |
| Stand. & Chart. 5½-90 | 14⅛ | 9-13 | 97⅛ | 98¼ |
| Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90 | 17¼ | 9-8 | 101⅛ | 102¼ |
| State Bk India 6¼-87 | 10 1/16 | 11-28 | 97 | 97½ |
| Sundsvallsbken 6-85 | 19 11/16 | 10-8 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Trade Develop 6-86 | 16⅛ | 8-21 | 95½ | 96 |
| Thai Farmers 7¼-84 | 9⅝ | 12-23 | 96 | 97 |
| UBAF 6¼-82 | 19 9/16 | 9-26 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ |
| UBAF 7¼-82 | 18⅛ | 12-9 | 99⅛ | 99⅝ |
| Union Finland 6½-82 | 16 15/16 | 10-22 | 101½ | 102 |
| United O'seas 7-81 | 10 1/16 | 11-28 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| United O'seas 6-83 | 12⅛ | 10-11 | 99⅛ | 100¼ |
| United O'seas 6-89 | 10 | 9-30 | 97⅛ | 97⅝ |
| Urquijo Intl 7¼-81 | 9⅛ | 12-23 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Urquijo Intl 6-86 | 19 5/16 | 9-22 | 99½ | 100 |
| Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84 | 17 1/16 | 8-28 | 100⅛ | 100⅝ |
| Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91 | 18½ | 9-15 | 99½ | 100 |

### Non Banks

| Issuer-Min cpn-Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enpetrol 7-86 | 19 9/16 | 9-22 | 100⅞ | 101½ |
| Escom 8½-82 | 15⅝ | 8-15 | 100 | 100½ |
| General Cable 7½-80 | 20¼ | 9-30 | 101⅞ | 102¼ |
| IC Industries 1991 | 14 7/16 | 7-15 | 96 | 97 |
| Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93 | 15⅝ | 7-7 | 101 | 101½ |
| Thailand 7-84 | 18⅛ | 9-17 | 98⅞ | 99½ |
| Philippines 6½-86 | 17⅛ | 10-20 | 96⅞ | 97⅝ |
| Sumi Heavy 5¾-83 | 18⅛ | 9-16 | 101 | 101½ |
| Sweden 9lock-91 | 18⅞ | 7-18 | 96½ | 97 |
| Sofiel 8-83 | 20 3/16 | 10-8 | 102¼ | 102¾ |
| Sofiel 8-84 | 10⅛ | 12-8 | 100 | 100½ |
| SNCF 6¼-85/97 | 14 11/16 | 8-4 | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Texas Airlines 7-86 | 20 1/16 | 7-10 | 91½ | 92½ |
| TVO 9lock-91 | 10⅛ | 28-11 | 95⅛ | 96⅛ |
| IHI 5¼-85 | 15 5/16 | 10-27 | 100 | 100½ |
| Offshore Min. 1986 | 14⅛ | 7-21 | 98⅞ | 99 |
| Pemex 7-84 | 14 13/16 | 7-24 | 98⅞ | 99¼ |
| C.Itoh 5¼-87 | 19 7/16 | 9-18 | 99⅛ | 99⅝ |

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Actives

June 30, 1980

| | Sales | Close |
|---|---|---|
| Esmark | 650,800 | 48½ |
| Sony Corp | 392,400 | 10⅛ |
| AmerT&T | 334,500 | 52⅛ |
| Exxon | 334,200 | 66⅛ |
| Mobil | 318,100 | 71⅛ |
| Gen Motors | 306,900 | 46½ |
| CoastalCp | 303,100 | 27⅛ |
| IBM | 303,100 | 58⅛ |
| Benguet B | 281,000 | 12⅛ |
| Gulf Oil | 280,300 | 40⅛ |
| Occident Pet | 263,800 | 26⅛ |
| CaesarsWld | 253,600 | 17⅛ |
| GulfWst s | 247,100 | 16⅛ |
| Firestone | 246,100 | 6⅛ |
| DowChem | 226,000 | 33⅛ |

| | Today NYSE Close |
|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 30.13 |
| Advanced | 757 |
| Volume Up (millions) | 5.16 |
| Declined | 1,176 |
| Volume Down (millions) | 21.98 |
| Unchanged | 337 |
| Total Issues | 1,870 |
| New highs | 24 |
| New lows | 3 |

### Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Ind | 878.92 | 880.89 | 864.33 | 867.92 |
| 20 Trn | 275.09 | 276.35 | 271.97 | 273.58 |
| 15 Util | 114.46 | 114.64 | 112.78 | 113.32 |
| 65 Stk | 317.46 | 318.34 | 312.75 | 314.27 |

### Standard & Poors

| | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 116.04 | 113.66 | 114.24 |
| Industrials | 130.46 | 127.72 | 128.34 |
| Utilities | 53.23 | 52.32 | 52.63 |
| Finance | 13.08 | 12.85 | 12.94 |
| Transp. | 16.47 | 16.20 | 16.28 |

### NYSE Index

| | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 65.97 | 65.34 | 65.34 |
| Industrials | 74.96 | 74.22 | 74.32 |
| Transp. | 54.03 | 53.85 | 53.90 |
| Utilities | 38.65 | 38.44 | 38.52 |
| Finance | 65.56 | 65.29 | 65.40 |

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.

| | Buy | Sales |
|---|---|---|
| June 27 | 114,757 | 297,457 |
| June 26 | 134,367 | 324,472 |
| June 25 | 139,872 | 329,252 |
| June 24 | 124,154 | 284,174 |
| June 23 | 136,735 | 315,408 |

*These totals are included in the sales figur

### American Most Actives

| | Sales | Close |
|---|---|---|
| GltCong s | 299,600 | 28⅛ |
| RangerOil s | 232,400 | 36⅛ |
| HouOilM | 178,300 | 28⅛ |
| BowValley s | 123,400 | 16⅛ |
| PopComInd | 118,900 | 35½ |
| ResrtIntA | 95,300 | 36⅛ |
| AtlasCM | 86,200 | 5⅛ |
| HuskyOG s | 82,300 | 14½ |
| GoldNugget | 79,400 | 29⅛ |
| Amdahl | 75,700 | 19⅛ |

| | Today AMEX Close |
|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 4.77 |
| Advanced | 376 |
| Volume Up (millions) | 1.71 |
| Declined | 408 |
| Volume Down (millions) | 2.53 |
| Unchanged | 289 |
| Total Issues | 873 |
| New highs | N.A. |
| New lows | N.A. |

### AMEX Index

| High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|
| 295.82 | 292.88 | 293.51 |

### European Gold Marke

June 30, 1980

| | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| London | 642.50 | 653.50 |
| Zurich | 640.50 | 653.50 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 651.52 | 652.12 |

Official morning and afternoon fixings London and Paris, opening and closing prices Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.


### Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

| Basis | 29 Aug. 80 | 28 Nov. 80 | Option for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 650 | 36.00-39.00 | 56.00-60.00 | |
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# Home Computers: A Few Revelations

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK (NYT) — After several weeks of visiting computer stores to investigate the bewildering array of different products on the market, I have taken the final step and am coming to grips with the newest of home technologies and invested $333.80 in my own personal computer, an Apple II, with a modulating unit.

As things turn out, my initial investment was only the beginning.

While the off-the-shelf programs supplied with my system are fun, they quickly wear thin. Then too, using an audio cassette recorder to load my programs into the computer is slow and tedious. But the power of the computer itself is awesome and has served to whet my appetite for more sophisticated software and hardware — all options, all at extra cost.

Although the store where I purchased my Apple II offered to set it up for me, I chose instead to go it alone, with only the manual as my guide. After all, as purchased, my system came with only the barest of accessories — a power cord to plug it in, two videogame controllers, or "joysticks" as they are known, and cables to connect my computer to the cassette recorder. In addition, my system comes with an assortment of pre-recorded software programs that are designed to entertain and intrigue me, while gradually easing me into the mysteries of computing.

### Hooking It Up

Hooking up my computer was relatively easy, taking no more than 20 minutes and a minimum of mechanical aptitude. But getting it to work with my home television set was another matter. I had elected to save some $200 by not buying a separate television monitor to use as a display screen with my system. Instead, I purchased a $40 device known as an RF modulator that permits my computer to work with my home receiver.

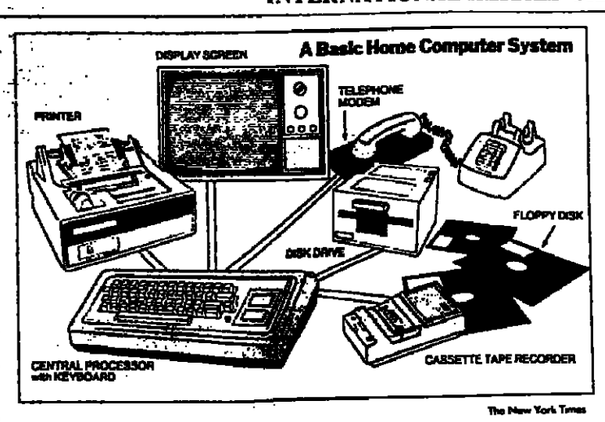
Now, I discovered, my aging but still serviceable television set, while perfectly adequate for viewing television programs, is apparently not up to the demands of displaying computer-generated graphics, characters and symbols. When given an instruction, my computer emits the characteristic beep that tells me it has understood the message, but the screen, by contrast, goes from blank to an unreadable melange of blurry images.

To the uninitiated, a problem with a personal computer can be particularly frustrating since it is not immediately apparent whether the problem is you or the computer. After numerous adjustments to my set, telephone calls to friends who own these machines, and finally a visit to the computer store, where the modulator was tested on another set, it became glaringly clear that it was my receiver, and not the modulator, that was the offending member.

It was time, therefore, to make another investment.

### A Color Monitor

Since a color monitor, which cannot pull in over-the-air televised signals, costs nearly as much as a television receiver, which can, I decided to buy another receiver.



The New York Times

A week — and $500 — later I was ready to begin again, this time with technicolor visions of all the splashy graphics, complicated displays and animated pictures that my computer was going to create on my new set.

Instead, what I got was "ERR," beep, "INSUFFICIENT MEMORY IN 172," beep and "ILLEGAL QUANTITY IN 90, PRESS ANY KEY TO STOP," beep.

This is a computer's way of complaining about the material being loaded into it.

In some instances it was the program's fault, in others, my own.

### Programmed Games

One program, called "Finance," informed me that it would take 51 months to pay off my MasterCharge bill, while another, "Lemonade," tested my entrepreneurial mettle in running a lemonade stand. There, depending on the weather and other computer-generated variables, I increased or decreased my profits by predicting the number of glasses I would sell, the price I would charge, and the cost of the campaign I ran to advertise my lemonade stand.

Still other programs — actually computer videogames — kept me occupied knocking bricks out of a wall, driving a race car at Le Mans and playing endless variations of computerized ping pong.

The laughter stopped, however, when I encountered flawed cassettes and programs with errors in their "instruction set."

### Abysmal Software

A professional programmer acquaintance, who is long familiar with personal computers, once said that the software written for the Apple II by independent software companies — many of which operate by mail order — ranges from "very, very good to absolutely abysmal," and that it would not take me very long to find out "just how bad abysmal can be."

Not only are flawed programs the bane of the personal computer industry, but they quickly take the joy out of computing for the new user.

# Mrs. Thatcher's Money Policies Get a Boost

## Report by London Business School Urges Prime Minister to 'Persevere'

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's controversial money policies got a boost yesterday from an influential report predicting that Britain's economy will turn around by 1982.

The London Business School urged the government to "persevere with the policy" because double-digit inflation will be down to single figures by then, industry will come out of its slump and Britain's balance of payments will have a large surplus.

The study said, however, that recovery will come at the expense of jobs and more than 2 million workers may be unemployed.

"The primary objective of the government's monetary policy is to reduce the rate of inflation. We have no doubt that the government's policy will achieve this objective though the process is slow," the school's Forecasting Center said.

"If the rate of inflation is to be brought down by monetary means, it is essential to persevere with the policy."

The school has been a longtime supporter of Mrs. Thatcher's monetary policies, the keystone of which is less government spending. Her chief economic adviser, Terry Burns, was recruited from the school's staff.

Both the Bank of England and the prestigious Cambridge Economic Policy group have been urging Mrs. Thatcher to ease her policies, warning that industry, especially state-owned companies, will be so weakened by loss of government aid that it will never recover.

In an interview last week with U.S. correspondents here, Mrs. Thatcher pledged to continue her policies despite new statistics showing 6.3 percent of the work force is unemployed and Britain's 20 percent inflation is the worst of any industrialized nation.

"What we're really trying to do is to get things right in the longer term," she said. "If you're trying to squeeze out inflation, there's no way of doing it without some painful results."

The economic outlook report, published yesterday, said 1980 will be a "uniquely difficult" year for British industry because of soaring oil costs, high interest rates, accelerating wages, the strong pound and a recession at home and abroad.

But after 1981 the picture will improve, the report said, with output recovering and inflation falling.

The rise in prices would peak this year, then fall to 15.5 percent in 1981, to 8.9 percent in 1982 and 7.5 percent in 1983, which would be below the rise in pay, put at 10.5 percent that year.

The report predicted the British economy will contract 2.3 percent by the end of this year, followed by a 0.4 percent drop in 1981; but in 1982, the economy should grow by 1.9 percent and by 1.6 percent in 1983, then level off.

The report said unemployment will rise in each year from 1980 through 1983 with no peak in sight. By the end of 1983, the report said, there might be more than 2.1 million Britons without jobs.

In the interview, Mrs. Thatcher declined to predict how long it will take for her economic policies to improve the British economy.

"It does take a time to work through," she said.

The London Business School report, however, complained that the government was wrong to put so much of the burden of its economic belt-tightening policies on British industry.

One recently published statistic indicated that more than 100 firms a week, large and small, have been going out of business because they are caught between high interest rates, reduced demand for British exports, high inflation and large pay demands.

Other companies, especially in the troubled auto and steel industry, have been forced to lay off thousands of workers.

The number of furloughed workers so far this year is more than twice the number laid off at this time in 1979 and is the highest in 10 years, the Department of Employment said last week.

## Trade, Oil Link Urged by Aide

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters) — Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should consider linking oil-supply guarantees to trade concessions from user countries, Humberto Calderon Berti, OPEC's president, was quoted as saying by Newsweek magazine.

Mr. Calderon, Venezuela's energy minister, said his government is now thinking seriously along these lines. He plans to discuss the idea with other OPEC members, he said.

## ...rders in May ...ecline for U.S. ...achine Tools

...EW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — ...ers for machine tools in May ...e down 9 percent from the year-...er month. The biggest drop, 30 ...cent, came in metal-forming ...ls, widely used in the consumer ...able-goods industries.

...The order rate continued to re-...in high enough, however, to in-...ase the industry's backlog by 1 ...rcent.

...According to monthly figures ...mpiled by the National Machine ...ol Builders Association, the in-...stry trade group, orders for May ...taled $433.4 million, down from ...76.3 million in the 1979 month. ...The May orders, however, were ...2 percent above April's level.

...ued on Page 10

## COMPANY REPORTS

...ome and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

...ndon

**Vauxhall Motors**

| Year | 1980 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| ...evenue | 819.50 | 804.90 |
| ...rofits | 31.3 loss | 1.20 |

...apan

**Kao Soap**

| Year | 1980 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| ...evenue | 245,700. | 214,520. |
| ...rofits | 4,850. | 5,760. |
| ...Share | 33.62 | 42.54 |

**Matsushita Electric Ind.**

| Year | 1980 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| ...evenue | 947,490. | 806,020. |
| ...rofits | 35,120. | 30,840. |

...est Germany

**Esso Ag**

| Year | 1980 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| ...evenue | 16,760. | 13,280. |
| ...fits | 408.0 | 252.87 |

*What Will Happen to the Pound?*

# U.K. Rate Drop Viewed With Uncertainty

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — British companies have been eagerly looking forward to a fall in interest rates — not only to pay less on borrowed money, but also because they have been confident that the fall would push down the British pound and thus boost export sales by making British goods less expensive in foreign lands.

Now government officials are beginning to hint that lower interest rates may not be so far off — perhaps another couple of months — but bankers and other pound-watchers are not quite so sure just how much effect a drop in interest rates actually will have on the value of the pound. They are, in fact, sharply divided.

"The pound will weaken quite sharply once interest rates begin falling," declares David Ashby, chief economist at Grindlays Bank.

But a leading foreign-exchange dealer thinks that anything less than a truly large, quick drop in interest rates — and few people expect that — already has been pretty well discounted by holders of sterling.

Mr. Ashby said he does not expect the Bank of England's minimum lending rate — the lowest rate at which the bank lends to the money market — to start dropping from the current 17 percent before September. He also believes that the government will bring it down "very slowly and cautiously, maybe only half a percentage point at a time."

Several other economists emphasized that much depends on what happens to interest rates in other countries while the British rates are going down.

"There'll be pressure on rates to go down elsewhere, too," another banker said. "If Britain goes down one or two percentage points, and Germany goes down that much at the same time, there isn't much reason to move out of sterling, is there?"

Christopher Johnson, chief economist at Lloyds Bank, says the market may be overly optimistic about the timing of the drop in interest rates, which he believes will not start before September at the earliest.

Whenever it happens, he says, much will depend on U.S. interest rates at the time. If U.S. rates are down, that fact plus North Sea oil could keep buoying the pound above what might seem a sensible value. But if the differential between British interest rates and U.S. rates should begin to narrow substantially, then "the pound could fall fast" — particularly if the oil market is also weakening at the time.


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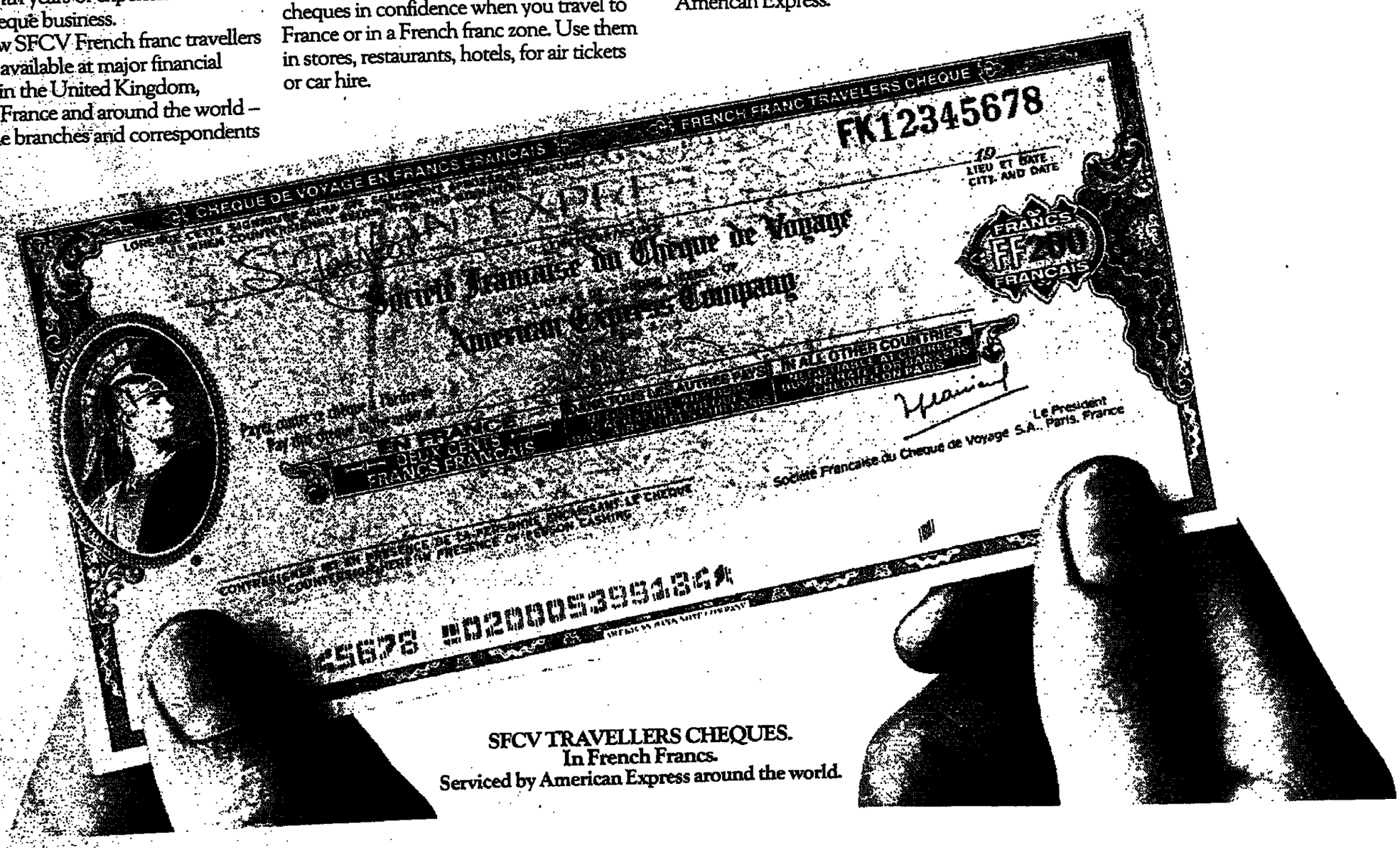
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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 12⅝ | TaroCo .88 | 6.8 5 94 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | |
| 31¼ | 14¼ | Tosco n | 6 1185 | 28¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | —1⅛ |
| 36¼ | 18⅞ | ToyRUs | 13 80 | 36 | 35½ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 21¾ | Tracor s.40 | 1.8 10 64 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 16¼ | Trane 1.04 | 5.1 7 65 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | — ¼ |
| 38¼ | 29½ | TranUn 2.36 | 7.0 6 9 | 34 | 33½ | 33¾ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 9⅝ | TW Corp | 7 222 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 2⅜ | TW Cp wt | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 12⅝ | TWC pf 2 | 13. 6 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 11 | TWC pf1.90 | 14. 20 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 32¾ | 17½ | TWC pf2.66 | 12. 6 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21¾ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 14⅝ | Transm 1.12 | 6.7 5 458 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | — ½ |
| 21⅞ | 14¾ | Traninc 2.04 | 10. 25 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 48⅞ | 27⅝ | Transco 1.44 | 3.4 12 176 | 42⅞ | 42½ | 42½ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 41¼ | Transco pf3.87 | 5.7 25 | 55 | 54 | 54 | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 4⅞ | Transcn .10 | 1.9 10 7 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 70½ | 49 | TrGP pf6.65 | 11. z60 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | |
| 100¾ | 77¼ | TrG pf10.32 | 12. 134 | 90¼ | 87½ | 87½ | +1 |
| 92⅞ | 69 | TrGP pf8.64 | 12. z10 | 73 | 73 | 73 | —1½ |
| 25½ | 17⅛ | TrGP pf2.50 | 11. 7 | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ¼ |
| 16⅝ | 7⅞ | TrnsOh .40 | 3.3 4 2 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 27½ | 20½ | Tranwy 1.80 | 8.6 6 38 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | — ¼ |
| 44⅝ | 33 | Travlrs 2.48 | 6.0 4 297 | 41½ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ½ |
| 21¼ | 16⅝ | TriCon 2.16e | 11. 66 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | — ¼ |
| 4 | 2 | TriSoM | 6 10 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 6½ | Trlaind .40b | 4.6 5 78 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 15⅛ | TriaPc 1 | 5.5 6 28 | 18½ | 18 | 18⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 8⅝ | Trico .20 | 1.4 12 x268 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 30½ | 16½ | Trinityin s.60 | 2.4 8 165 | 26¾ | 25 | 25⅛ | —1½ |
| 17½ | 12 | TucsEP 1.52 | 9.7 7 194 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 31⅜ | TCFox s1.50 | 4.1 7 432 | 36⅞ | 36 | 36¼ | — ½ |
| 22⅛ | 14⅝ | TwinDs 1.10 | 6.2 4 10 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 37½ | 19 | TycoLab 1 | 3.0 7 224 | 34½ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 17⅝ | 10½ | TylerCp .50 | 4.4 5 24 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 57⅞ | 33⅝ | Tymshr | 15 30 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49½ | — ⅛ |
| | | — U—U—U — | | | | | |
| 29⅛ | 13½ | UAL .25t | 413 | 16¾ | 16⅛ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| 28⅝ | 19 | UGI 1.76 | 6.9 8 17 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 28 | 18 | UGI pf2.75 | 11. z200 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10⅞ | UMC 1.20 | 9.6 5 209 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | UMET Tr | 9 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2½ | |
| 29¼ | 9⅞ | UNCRes .12t | 97 | 14⅛ | 13⅜ | 14⅛ | + ½ |
| 15⅞ | 8½ | Unarco .88 | 9.8 6 17 | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 67¼ | 48 | UniNV 4.40e | 7.2 5 14 | 61¼ | 60½ | 61 | + ¼ |
| 49½ | 36¾ | UCamp 2.60 | 6.3 7 533 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | |
| 47⅞ | 35¼ | UnCarb 3 | 6.9 4 441 | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 13½ | 6⅛ | UnComr .20 | 2.4 6 35 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 9⅛ | 3½ | UnionCp .32t | 6.9 5 78 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | — ¼ |
| 14¼ | 9¾ | UnElec 1.44 | 12. 8 295 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| 45 | 30⅛ | UnEl pf4.50 | 12. z30 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38½ | + ⅛ |
| 45¾ | 28¾ | UnEl pf4.56 | 12. z100 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ½ |
| 64 | 42 | UnEl pf6.40 | 12. z700 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | — ⅛ |
| 79¾ | 52½ | UnEl pfL 8 | 12. z400 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 22½ | 13⅞ | UnEl pf2.13 | 11. 2 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 62½ | 36⅜ | UOilCal 1.60 | 3.0 9 572 | 53½ | 52½ | 52½ | —1½ |
| 45¼ | 37¼ | UnPac s1.40 | 3.3 10 720 | 43¼ | 42½ | 42½ | — ¾ |
| 6 | 3⅛ | Uniroyal | 208 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 22 | Unirval pf | z740 | 32⅞ | 31⅞ | 32½ | + ⅜ |
| 14¼ | 8⅛ | UnBrnd .30e | 2.3 7 12 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 13 | 9⅛ | UBrd pf1.20 | 10. 22 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 40 | 24¼ | UnEnRs s1.52 | 4.1 7 91 | 38⅝ | 37¼ | 37¼ | —1¼ |
| 30⅝ | 16⅝ | UnGrty .24 | .9 8 58 | 26 | 25⅝ | 26 | |
| 25⅝ | 17⅝ | UIllum 2.68 | 12. 6 75 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | |
| 29¾ | 27½ | UIllu pf3.97 | 13. 33 | u30⅛ | 29 | 30⅛ | +1 |
| 32⅝ | 15⅝ | Unitind .90b | 3.7 8 64 | 25½ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | —1⅛ |
| 22 | 11¼ | Unitinn .22 | 1.3 6 3 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ¼ |
| 12¾ | 8⅛ | UJerBk 1.04a | 9.7 4 x9 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ¼ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | UnMM n | 90 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 2 | UnPkMn | 69 123 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ¼ |
| 37⅞ | 18¾ | UnRefg s.80a | 3.9 3 9 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| 20½ | 15½ | USFoS 2.04e | 10. 32 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | USAir .06e | .6 3 417 | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 24⅜ | 16 | USAir pf1.87 | 8.1 83 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅜ |
| 43½ | 33½ | USFid 2.80 | 6.5 5 788 | 43⅛ | 42½ | 42⅝ | — ¼ |
| 37⅞ | 25¾ | USGyps 2.40 | 6.9 5 180 | 35⅛ | 34⅞ | 35 | + ¼ |
| 33½ | 22¼ | USGy pf1.80 | 5.9 2 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30¼ | + ⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 10¼ | USHom .64b | 3.3 5 408 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ½ |
| 10½ | 6⅞ | USInd .76 | 9.5 5 104 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 18⅛ | 11⅜ | USLeasg .52 | 3.5 6 31 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11½ | 5⅞ | US Rly | 119 45 | 11¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 22½ | 16¼ | USShoe 1.60 | 7.9 4 15 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 16¼ | USSteel 1.60 | 8.5 528 | 19⅛ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 37¾ | 26 | USTobc 2.08 | 6.4 9 35 | 33 | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅞ |
| 52¾ | 36⅛ | UnTech 2.20 | 5.3 6 501 | 42¼ | 41¾ | 41⅞ | —1 |
| 231 | 159 | UTch pf 8 | 4.3 1 | 184 | 184 | 184 | —7 |
| 66¼ | 47 | UTch pf3.87 | 7.2 22 | 54¼ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 27⅝ | 19¼ | UTch pf2.55 | 11. 296 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | — ⅜ |
| 21¾ | 14¼ | UniTel 1.52 | 8.8 7 723 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | — ⅜ |
| 39 | 22¾ | Unitrod .50 | 1.6 11 53 | 33 | 32 | 32¼ | —1 |
| 15 | 9 | Univar .56a | 5.3 5 18 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 19¼ | 10½ | UnivFd .96 | 8.4 7 23 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| 25½ | 15½ | UnLeaf 1.32 | 5.6 8 83 | 24½ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 55⅜ | 40 | Upjohn 2 | 3.8 10 394 | 53⅛ | 52¼ | 52⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 19 | USLIFE .70 | 3.1 6 132 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 7⅝ | UsliteFd .96a | 10. 11 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | |
| 19½ | 13 | UtaPL 2 | 11. 77 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 20 | UtPL pf2.80 | 11. 1 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 19⅝ | UtPL pf2.90 | 11. 19 | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 26⅛ | 17 | UtPL pf2.36 | 11. 280 | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| | | — V—V—V — | | | | | |
| 39 | 22 | VSI Co .72 | 2.3 8 60 | 32⅜ | 32¼ | 32⅜ | |
| 23⅝ | 10⅛ | Valero n .20 | .9 1608 | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22 | — ½ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅛ | Valleyin .40 | 6.0 28 44 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 10⅝ | VanDrn 1 | 7.1 5 23 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 19¾ | Varian .52 | 2.2 8 523 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23¼ | — ⅜ |
| 15½ | 7¾ | Varo .40 | 3.8 7 52 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 17 | Veeco s .30 | 1.4 13 220 | 22½ | 21½ | 21⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 6¾ | 3 | Vendo | 23 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 9 | VestSe 1.36e | 12. x31 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 45½ | 28⅝ | Viacom .40 | 1.0 10 36 | 39⅝ | 38⅞ | 39 | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 22 | Viacom pf2.10 | 7.0 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 13¼ | 9⅛ | VaEPw 1.40 | 12. 7 578 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 88½ | 56 | VaEP pf8.84 | 12. z200 | 74 | 74 | 74 | +1⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 18⅝ | VaEP pf2.90 | 12. 2 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅜ |
| 73⅞ | 45 | VaEP pf7.20 | 12. z250 | 60 | 60 | 60 | —3⅛ |
| 77 | 49½ | VaEP pf7.45 | 12. z10 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 29¼ | 11¾ | Vornado .60 | 2.9 124 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 37⅛ | 30½ | VulcnM 2 | 5.6 6 6 | 35⅞ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | | — W—W—W — | | | | | |
| 25⅛ | 16¾ | WICOR 2.04 | 9.7 7 13 | 21⅛ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 10½ | Wabash .60 | 4.5 4 34 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 15¼ | Wachov .86 | 4.5 7 129 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 55¾ | 40⅛ | Wach pf2.20 | 4.4 5 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 3⅛ | WachRIy | 8 37 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 39¼ | 24 | WalMrt .40 | 1.0 14 46 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35¾ | 25⅛ | Walgrn 1.60 | 5.2 6 12 | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 19⅝ | WKHCn g1.32 | 5.6 7 23 | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 23¾ | WallBus 1 | 3.1 7 18 | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 19⅛ | WalMu 1.60b | 6.8 4 84 | 23¾ | 23 | 23⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 35⅞ | 23½ | WaltJm 1.90 | 5.6 7 221 | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 34 | |
| 11¼ | 4⅛ | WardFd | 83 | 7¾ | 7 | 7 | |
| 17⅛ | 8¾ | Warnaco .80 | 5.3 4 60 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅛ | |
| 46 | 36½ | WrnCm s 1 | 2.4 6 134 | 43½ | 42½ | 42½ | — ⅜ |
| 25⅛ | 17 | WarnrL 1.32 | 7.1 12 513 | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 18⅛ | WashGs 2.52 | 9.7 8 35 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26 | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 18 | WshNat 1.50 | 5.1 6 46 | 29⅞ | 29 | 29½ | — ⅜ |
| 45 | 24¾ | WasN pf2.50 | 6.8 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — ⅜ |
| 23⅞ | 16¾ | WshWt 2.16 | 11. 8 56 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 55⅜ | 30 | WasteM .90 | 1.7 16 78 | 54⅛ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 37 | 21¼ | WatkinJ .48 | 1.6 13 3 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4⅛ | WayGos | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅜ | WeanUn .20 | 3.8 11 36 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Wean pf1.26 | 11. 2 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| 19½ | 6⅝ | WebbD .20 | 1.8 9 205 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | |
| 33⅝ | 21⅝ | WellsF 1.92 | 7.0 5 87 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 11 | WelFM 1.40 | 8.2 6 40 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 48 | 32 | WPenP pf4.50 | 11. z50 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | —1 |
| 37⅞ | 27¼ | WtPtPe 3.20 | 8.5 6 43 | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 10 | WstctT g.80 | 8 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 6 | WnAirL .40 | 5.6 5 138 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 19 | WAir pf 2 | 9.1 14 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 23¼ | WnBnc 1.84 | 6.0 5 201 | 31¼ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 60½ | 27½ | WnCoNA s.40 | .6 19 75 | 59⅝ | 57½ | 57⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 42 | 24⅜ | WnCo pf2.12 | 5.1 25 | 41⅜ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 67¾ | 32⅝ | WPacI 23.75e | 2.8 3 7 | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 26⅝ | 16⅝ | WUnion 1.40 | 5.8 726 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | — ⅜ |
| 56 | 40½ | WnUn pf4.60 | 8.8 2 | 52 | 52 | 52 | — ½ |
| 63 | 46 | WnUn pf4.90 | 8.3 5 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 11 | 7⅝ | WUn dpf1.18 | 12. 13 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 23⅞ | 15½ | WUTI pf2.56 | 12. 3 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 17⅛ | WestoEl 1.40 | 6.2 6 549 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22¾ | — ⅜ |
| 45½ | 37 | Wstg pf3.80 | 9.5 z110 | 40⅛ | 40 | 40 | — ½ |
| 38¾ | 26¾ | Wstvac 1.50 | 4.8 6 253 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 31½ | — ½ |
| 37⅝ | 27 | Weyerhr 1.30 | 4.0 8 404 | 33⅛ | 32½ | 32⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 49¾ | 34¾ | Weyr pf2.80 | 6.4 65 | 44 | 43½ | 43½ | —1 |
| 39⅛ | 27⅛ | WheelF 1.40 | 3.7 10 91 | 37⅞ | 37½ | 37⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 30⅛ | WheelF pf 2 | 5.4 50 | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 15 | WheelPit | 2 6 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ¼ |
| 41½ | 31¼ | WhelPit pf5 | 14. z70 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | |
| 22½ | 14⅝ | Whirlpl 1.40 | 7.2 7 197 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 19 | WhitC 1.40 | 6.0 5 82 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3⅝ | WhiteMt | 235 | 4 | d 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 12⅛ | Whittak 1 | 4.4 6 229 | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 11¼ | Wickes 1.04 | 7.6 5 191 | 14¼ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 40½ | 19⅜ | Williams 1.10 | 3.6 9 609 | 31½ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | —1 |
| 15⅞ | 7⅝ | WilshrO .07r | .6 43 148 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ¼ |
| 33⅜ | 23⅝ | WinDx 1.68 | 5.8 8 48 | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1¾ | Winnbgo | 100 73 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| 11 | 5 | WinterJ .87e | 15. 13 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | + ¼ |
| 26⅝ | 19 | WisEP 2.52 | 9.9 7 82 | 26 | 25¼ | 25½ | — ¼ |
| 89½ | 62 | WisE pf7.75 | 11. z50 | 73 | 73 | 73 | |
| 20¼ | 14½ | WiscPL 1.84 | 9.4 8 50 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19½ | |
| 19⅛ | 13⅝ | WiscPS 1.72 | 9.5 6 32 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 33 | 20⅛ | Witco 1.60 | 6.3 5 200 | 26⅛ | 25⅜ | 25⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 16⅛ | 10¼ | WitrR .80 | 5.1 4 191 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ¼ |
| 16⅞ | 8⅝ | WolvrW .44 | 2.9 6 x171 | 15¾ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 14⅝ | Womelc .66 | 3.5 9 40 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅝ | 15⅛ | WoodPt s.32 | 1.4 14 166 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 21⅛ | Wolwth 1.80 | 7.0 4 135 | 26⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 44 | 30¼ | Wolw pf2.20 | 5.9 3 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 8¾ | 4⅝ | WorldAir | 38 | 4⅞ | d 4⅝ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 29 | Wrigly s1.44 | 4.8 7 75 | 31 | 30¼ | 30¼ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 6⅛ | Wurlitzr | 246 3 | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 9⅛ | WyleLb s.40 | 3.8 7 105 | 11½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 4 | Wyly | 18 87 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | | — X—Y—Z — | | | | | |
| 69⅛ | 48⅝ | Xerox 2.80 | 5.2 8 630 | 55⅛ | 53¾ | 53¾ | —1⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 13⅝ | XTRA .64 | 3.8 4 40 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ¼ |
| 39½ | 14⅛ | Yates s .20 | .5 8 8 | 39¾ | 39⅛ | 39¼ | |
| 25 | 16¼ | ZaleCp 1.08 | 5.5 4 32 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19½ | |
| 39⅞ | 17¼ | Zapata .48 | 1.4 14 243 | 35⅛ | 34⅞ | 35 | —1 |
| 14⅝ | 9⅜ | ZayreCo .32 | 2.4 4 94 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | ZenithR .60 | 5.9 9 182 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 16⅜ | Zero s .48 | 2.6 9 6 | 19⅛ | 18⅛ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 14⅛ | Zurnind .92 | 5.2 6 93 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅜ |

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

## Chicago Futures

June 30, 1980

**WHEAT** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 4.19 | 4.21½ | 4.16¾ | 4.20¼ | —.01½ |
| Sep | 4.30 | 4.34 | 4.29 | 4.33½ | —.01 |
| Dec | 4.49½ | 4.52 | 4.46 | 4.51½ | —.00¾ |
| Mar | 4.61 | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.64½ | |
| May | 4.64 | 4.71 | 4.64 | 4.70 | +.01 |
| Jul | 4.65 | 4.69 | 4.61 | 4.69 | |

Sales Fri. 27,464. Total open interest Fri. 51,696, up 409 from Thur.

**CORN** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 2.82 | 2.84½ | 2.81 | 2.84½ | +.01¾ |
| Sep | 2.88¾ | 2.90¾ | 2.87½ | 2.90¾ | +.02¼ |
| Dec | 2.96½ | 2.98½ | 2.94 | 2.98¼ | +.03¼ |
| Mar | 3.07¼ | 3.10¼ | 3.06¼ | 3.10¼ | +.03 |
| May | 3.14¾ | 3.18 | 3.14 | 3.18 | +.03 |
| Jul | 3.18½ | 3.23 | 3.18½ | 3.23 | +.03½ |

Sales Fri. 33,180. Total open interest Fri. 146,905, up 63 from Thur.

**SOYBEANS** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 6.57 | 6.71¾ | 6.55½ | 6.71 | +.14 |
| Aug | 6.67 | 6.80 | 6.64¼ | 6.79½ | +.12¼ |
| Sep | 6.77 | 6.88½ | 6.71½ | 6.88 | +.13 |
| Nov | 6.92½ | 7.05 | 6.87 | 7.04 | +.13½ |
| Jan | 7.08 | 7.19 | 7.03 | 7.19 | +.12¾ |
| Mar | 7.26½ | 7.38 | 7.19½ | 7.37¾ | +.15 |
| May | 7.38½ | 7.50 | 7.32 | 7.50 | +.14½ |
| Jul | 7.45 | 7.59½ | 7.43 | 7.59½ | +.14½ |

Sales Fri. 60,920. Total open interest Fri. 117,898, up 6,007 from Thur.

**SOYBEAN MEAL** 100 tons; dollars per ton

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 177.50 | 179.50 | 177.50 | 179.40 | +2.20 |
| Aug | 180.90 | 182.80 | 180.50 | 182.70 | +2.30 |
| Sep | 184.00 | 185.80 | 183.70 | 185.70 | +2.30 |
| Oct | 186.50 | 188.50 | 185.80 | 188.40 | +2.30 |
| Dec | 191.80 | 193.80 | 191.30 | 193.70 | +2.50 |
| Jan | 194.50 | 198.00 | 194.20 | 197.20 | +3.60 |
| Mar | 199.00 | 201.50 | 198.50 | 201.30 | +2.80 |
| May | 203.00 | 205.00 | 203.00 | 203.00 | +2.50 |
| Jul | 209.00 | 209.00 | 209.00 | 209.00 | +2.50 |

Sales Fri. 16,165. Total open interest Fri. 46,044, up 919 from Thur.

**SOYBEAN OIL** 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 23.10 | 24.00 | 22.95 | 23.99 | + .89 |
| Aug | 23.28 | 24.20 | 23.16 | 24.17 | + .85 |
| Sep | 23.40 | 24.35 | 23.37 | 24.33 | + .81 |
| Oct | 23.65 | 24.55 | 23.62 | 24.55 | + .82 |
| Dec | 24.05 | 24.90 | 23.95 | 24.88 | + .76 |
| Jan | 24.15 | 25.05 | 24.15 | 25.02 | + .82 |
| Mar | 24.60 | 25.40 | 24.55 | 25.30 | + .68 |
| May | 24.80 | 25.65 | 24.80 | 25.62 | + .72 |
| Jul | 25.15 | 25.90 | 25.15 | 25.90 | + .77 |
| Aug | 25.75 | 26.00 | 25.75 | 26.00 | + .80 |

Sales Fri. 16,847. Total open interest Fri. 65,798, off 1,383 from Thur.

**OATS** 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.69¼ | 1.69¾ | —.04 |
| Sep | 1.75½ | 1.76 | 1.74¼ | 1.74¾ | —.01¼ |
| Dec | 1.80¾ | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.80 | —.01 |
| Mar | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.85¾ | —.00¼ |
| May | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.89 | —.00¾ |

Sales Fri. 1,864. Total open interest Fri. 5,181, off 65 from Thur.

**LIVE BEEF CATTLE** 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 68.25 | 68.87 | 68.00 | 68.70 | — .05 |
| Oct | 66.40 | 67.15 | 66.25 | 66.92 | |
| Dec | 66.90 | 67.75 | 66.70 | 67.42 | + .20 |
| Jan | 67.70 | 68.30 | 67.50 | 68.30 | + .20 |
| Feb | 68.00 | 68.80 | 67.80 | 68.70 | + .25 |
| Apr | 68.65 | 69.40 | 68.50 | 69.35 | + .30 |

Est. sales 19,779; sales Fri. 25,379. Total open interest Fri. 58,056, up 873 from Thur.

**FEEDER CATTLE** 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 75.25 | 75.70 | 74.92 | 75.37 | — .60 |
| Sep | 75.15 | 75.45 | 74.65 | 75.10 | — .65 |
| Oct | 74.60 | 74.85 | 74.15 | 74.62 | — .15 |
| Nov | 75.50 | 75.70 | 75.07 | 75.25 | — .75 |
| Jan | 75.80 | 75.50 | 75.80 | 76.15 | — .75 |
| Mar | 76.30 | 76.80 | 76.30 | 76.65 | — .55 |
| Apr | 77.00 | 77.30 | 76.60 | 77.10 | — .70 |
| May | 77.25 | 77.25 | 77.00 | 77.05 | —1.20 |

Est. sales 3,495; sales Fri. 2,238. Total open interest Fri. 12,315, off 25 from Thur.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

**LIVE HOGS** 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 41.17 | 41.60 | 40.75 | 41.22 | + .10 |
| Aug | 39.70 | 40.50 | 39.50 | 40.25 | + .35 |
| Oct | 39.30 | 39.90 | 39.10 | 39.40 | + .03 |
| Dec | 42.80 | 43.30 | 42.40 | 43.12 | + .25 |
| Feb | 45.30 | 45.75 | 45.00 | 45.67 | — .08 |
| Apr | 45.00 | 45.00 | 44.65 | 44.70 | — .25 |
| Jun | 46.27 | 46.95 | 46.10 | 46.45 | — .25 |
| Jul | 47.50 | 47.60 | 46.45 | 47.40 | + .30 |
| Aug | | | | 48.00 | — .40 |

Est. sales 8,609; sales Fri. 9,736. Total open interest Fri. 28,010, up 252 from Thur.

**PORK BELLIES** 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 36.75 | 39.00 | 36.82 | 38.80 | +1.80 |
| Aug | 36.75 | 38.75 | 36.35 | 38.12 | +1.37 |
| Feb | 53.50 | 54.60 | 53.00 | 53.02 | — .35 |
| Mar | 53.65 | 54.90 | 52.25 | 53.00 | — .47 |
| May | 53.40 | 54.50 | 52.30 | 53.90 | — .25 |
| Jul | 53.80 | 55.00 | 53.80 | 54.10 | — .25 |
| Aug | 55.00 | 55.00 | 53.60 | 53.60 | — .10 |

Est. sales 14,964; sales Fri. 10,363. Total open interest Fri. 28,932, off 801 from Thur.

**FRESH BROILER CHICKENS** 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 44.50 | 45.20 | 44.50 | 45.00 | + .60 |
| Aug | 45.00 | 45.35 | 44.75 | 44.85 | + .20 |
| Oct | 43.40 | 44.00 | 43.40 | 43.80 | + .20 |
| Dec | 43.90 | 44.00 | 43.60 | 43.60 | + .25 |
| Feb | | | | 45.00 | + .10 |
| Apr | | | | 45.95 | |
| Jun | | | | 46.60 | |
| Jul | | | | 46.75 | |
| Aug | | | | 46.75 | |

Est. sales 204; sales Fri. 137. Total open interest Fri. 1,225, up 45 from Thur.

**SHELL EGGS** 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | | | | 47.50 | |
| Sep | 59.50 | 59.75 | 59.50 | 59.75 | + .50 |
| Oct | | | | 61.50 | |
| Nov | | | | 61.50 | |
| Dec | | | | 65.00 | + .50 |

Est. sales 8; sales Fri. 2. Total open interest Fri. 60, up 1 from Thur.

**LUMBER** Old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 199.00 | 199.70 | 195.70 | 195.70 | —5.00 |
| Sep | 213.50 | 214.30 | 210.20 | 210.20 | —5.00 |
| Nov | 218.00 | 218.30 | 214.40 | 214.60 | —4.80 |
| New contracts 130,000 bd. ft. | | | | | |
| Jan | 211.00 | 211.00 | 206.50 | 207.30 | —4.20 |
| Mar | 218.30 | 218.30 | 213.50 | 214.30 | —4.30 |
| May | 218.00 | 219.00 | 217.90 | 218.50 | —4.40 |
| Jul | 226.50 | 226.50 | 222.50 | 223.50 | —4.00 |
| Sep | 226.50 | 226.50 | 226.50 | 226.50 | —5.00 |

Est. sales 1,732; sales Fri. 3,372. Total open interest Fri. 11,866, up 147 from Thur.

**PLYWOOD** 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 189.00 | 189.90 | 183.50 | 183.50 | —6.30 |
| Sep | 194.20 | 194.50 | 187.80 | 188.10 | —6.50 |
| Nov | 197.80 | 197.80 | 191.00 | 191.60 | —6.20 |
| Jan | 202.50 | 202.50 | 195.70 | 195.70 | —6.80 |
| Mar | 203.20 | 203.20 | 199.20 | 199.50 | —5.70 |
| May | 208.50 | 208.50 | 203.00 | 203.00 | —5.50 |
| Jul | 212.50 | 212.50 | 206.50 | 206.60 | —4.90 |
| Sep | 216.50 | 216.50 | 211.00 | 211.00 | —6.10 |

Sales Fri. 1,305. Total open interest Fri. 5,106, up 147 from Thur.

**U.S TREASURY BILLS** $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 92.00 | 92.34 | 91.86 | 92.31 | +.18 |
| Dec | 91.76 | 92.06 | 91.65 | 92.01 | +.17 |
| Mar | 91.38 | 91.72 | 91.35 | 91.69 | +.26 |
| Jun | 91.18 | 91.52 | 91.15 | 91.50 | +.24 |
| Sep | 90.95 | 91.26 | 90.91 | 91.26 | +.20 |
| Dec | 90.70 | 91.04 | 90.70 | 91.04 | +.20 |
| Mar | 90.55 | 90.74 | 90.47 | 90.74 | +.12 |
| Jun | 90.33 | 90.52 | 90.27 | 90.52 | +.16 |

Est. sales 14,573; sales Fri. 16,379. Total open interest Fri. 52,899, up 5,653 from Thur.

**GNMA** (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 77-00 | 77-31 | 76-18 | 77-20 | —04 |
| Dec | 77-00 | 77-31 | 76-20 | 77-21 | —05 |
| Mar | 76-30 | 77-26 | 76-20 | 77-18 | —08 |
| Jun | 76-30 | 77-26 | 76-21 | 77-15 | —10 |
| Sep | 76-31 | 77-11 | 76-22 | 77-10 | —12 |
| Dec | 76-30 | 77-06 | 76-14 | 77-05 | —14 |
| Mar | 76-29 | 76-31 | 76-06 | 76-31 | —16 |
| Jun | 76-26 | 76-26 | 76-04 | 76-25 | —18 |
| Sep | 76-22 | 76-22 | 76-04 | 76-17 | —22 |
| Dec | 76-18 | 76-18 | 75-24 | 76-11 | —24 |
| Mar | 76-14 | 76-15 | 75-29 | 76-06 | —26 |

Sales Fri. 14,224. Total open interest Fri. 70,245, up 1,293 from Thur.

**90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS** ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 90.40 | 90.65 | 90.25 | 90.65 | + .15 |
| Dec | 90.40 | 90.60 | 90.29 | 90.60 | + .15 |
| Mar | 90.20 | 90.47 | 90.20 | 90.47 | + .17 |

Sales Fri. 69. Total open interest Fri. 150, off 13 from Thur. Note: Close is average of last two trades.

**LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS** (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 80-16 | 81-14 | 79-23 | 81-05 | +02 |
| Dec | 80-18 | 81-10 | 79-21 | 81-01 | +02 |
| Mar | 80-05 | 81-04 | 79-18 | 80-27 | +01 |
| Jun | 80-00 | 80-30 | 79-14 | 80-22 | |
| Sep | 79-25 | 80-22 | 79-10 | 80-20 | +01 |
| Dec | 79-26 | 80-17 | 79-13 | 80-15 | —01 |
| Mar | 79-26 | 80-12 | 79-12 | 80-11 | —03 |
| Jun | 79-28 | 80-10 | 79-11 | 80-10 | —03 |
| Sep | 79-24 | 80-08 | 79-13 | 80-07 | —06 |
| Dec | 79-25 | 80-08 | 79-14 | 80-07 | —07 |
| Mar | 79-26 | 80-08 | 79-15 | 80-07 | —08 |

Sales Fri. 42,907. Total open interest Fri. 109,473, up 8,014 from Thur.

**BRITISH POUND**, $ per pound.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 2.3249 | 2.3505 | 2.3440 | 2.3485 | + 85 |
| Sep | 2.3240 | 2.3270 | 2.3190 | 2.3225 | + 65 |
| Oct | 2.3190 | 2.3190 | 2.3140 | 2.3175 | + 65 |
| Dec | 2.3050 | 2.3065 | 2.2980 | 2.3025 | + 75 |
| Mar | 2.2800 | 2.2890 | 2.2800 | 2.2850 | + 75 |

Est. sales 4,488; sales Fri. 4,740. Total open interest Fri. 12,874, up 335 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

**CANADIAN DOLLAR**, $ per dlr.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | .8675 | .8675 | .8675 | .8675 | —05 |
| Sep | .8650 | .8657 | .8648 | .8651 | —07 |
| Oct | .8650 | .8650 | .8650 | .8650 | —05 |
| Dec | .8645 | .8648 | .8637 | .8641 | —09 |
| Jan | .8640 | .8640 | .8640 | .8640 | —05 |
| Mar | .8633 | .8635 | .8625 | .8625 | —09 |
| Apr | .8615 | .8615 | .8615 | .8615 | —05 |
| Jun | .8635 | .8635 | .8616 | .8616 | —04 |
| Jul | .8590 | .8620 | .8590 | .8620 | +20 |
| Sep | .8590 | .8610 | .8590 | .8610 | +10 |

Est. sales 719; sales Fri. 1,845. Total open interest Fri. 12,498, up 223 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

**DEUTSCHEMARK**, $ per mark.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | .5484 | .5685 | .5669 | .5670 | —03 |
| Sep | .5487 | .5690 | .5668 | .5673 | —03 |
| Oct | .5697 | .5698 | .5696 | .5696 | +13 |
| Dec | .5711 | .5718 | .5700 | .5702 | +01 |
| Jan | | | | .5725 | +20 |
| Mar | .5750 | .5750 | .5735 | .5740 | +10 |
| Apr | | | | .5755 | |
| Jun | .5768 | .5768 | .5768 | .5768 | +23 |

Est. sales 1,887; sales Fri. 1,865. Total open interest Fri. 8,418, off 562 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

**DUTCH GUILDER**, $ per guilder. No open contracts

**FRENCH FRANC**, $ per franc. No open contracts

**JAPANESE YEN**, $ per yen.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | .004543 | .004544 | .004538 | .004538 | —47 |
| Sep | .004532 | .004538 | .004510 | .004518 | —55 |
| Oct | .004522 | .004523 | .004522 | .004520 | —65 |
| Dec | .004544 | .004544 | .004511 | .004518 | —62 |
| Jan | .004525 | .004525 | .004518 | .004518 | —62 |
| Mar | .004540 | .004540 | .004525 | .004525 | —60 |
| Apr | | | | .004518 | —62 |

Est. sales 1,128; sales Fri. 2,088. Total open interest Fri. 7,078, off 321 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

**SWISS FRANC**, $ per franc.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | .6179 | .6180 | .6161 | .6161 | |
| Sep | .6220 | .6224 | .6186 | .6189 | —07 |
| Oct | .6260 | .6261 | .6228 | .6228 | |
| Dec | .6295 | .6295 | .6256 | .6258 | —15 |
| Jan | .6305 | .6306 | .6284 | .6285 | |
| Mar | .6350 | .6358 | .6330 | .6330 | +05 |
| Jun | .6415 | .6430 | .6415 | .6415 | +05 |

Est. sales 1,779; sales Fri. 1,669. Total open interest Fri. 9,390, off 324 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

## New York Futures

June 30, 1980

**ROUND WHITE POTATOES** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 7.70 | 7.85 | 7.70 | 7.76 | —0.01 |
| Mar | 9.79 | 9.85 | 9.65 | 9.83 | +0.07 |
| Apr | 11.80 | 11.95 | 11.60 | 11.91 | +0.10 |

Est. sales 1,002; sales Fri. 1,594. Total open interest Fri. 7,073 up 252 from Thur.

**COFFEE 'C'** 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 173.00 | 173.00 | 166.00 | 168.05 | —12.70 |
| Sep | 177.92 | 177.92 | 177.92 | 177.92 | — 6.00 |
| Dec | 181.81 | 181.81 | 181.81 | 181.81 | — 6.00 |
| Mar | 176.82 | 176.82 | 176.82 | 176.82 | — 6.00 |
| May | 179.75 | 179.75 | 179.75 | 179.75 | — 6.00 |
| Jul | 182.76 | 182.76 | 182.76 | 182.76 | — 6.00 |
| Sep | 181.50 | 181.50 | 181.50 | 181.50 | — 6.00 |

Est. sales 905; sales Fri. 5,277. Total open interest Fri. 15,926 off 373 from Thur.

**SUGAR NO. 11** 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 32.70 | 33.05 | 31.70 | 32.25 | — 0.65 |
| Sep | 35.00 | 35.45 | 34.15 | 34.93 | — 0.12 |
| Oct | 36.00 | 36.40 | 35.15 | 36.20 | + 0.38 |
| Jan | 36.95 | 37.35 | 35.95 | 37.35 | + 0.52 |
| Mar | 38.10 | 38.40 | 37.10 | 38.34 | + 0.55 |
| May | 37.05 | 37.70 | 36.30 | 37.45 | + 0.85 |
| Jul | 36.30 | 36.80 | 35.40 | 36.65 | + 0.70 |
| Sep | 35.40 | 35.40 | 35.20 | 35.49 | + 0.79 |
| Oct | 35.30 | 35.50 | 35.00 | 35.41 | + 0.56 |

Est. sales 14,935; sales Fri. 13,854. Total open interest Fri. 70,471 up 1,052 from Thur.

**COCOA** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 99.75 | 99.75 | 97.00 | 97.00 | —1.25 |
| Sep | 102.00 | 102.00 | 99.25 | 99.60 | —1.90 |
| Dec | z2,220 | 2,325 | 2,285 | 2,298 | —32.00 |
| Mar | z2,415 | 2,420 | 2,370 | 2,393 | —33.00 |
| May | z2,460 | 2,460 | 2,450 | 2,452 | —39.00 |
| Jul | z2,515 | 2,515 | 2,490 | 2,511 | —40.00 |

Est. sales 1,838; sales Fri. 1,574. Total open interest Fri. 6,321 up 282 from Thur. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

**ORANGE JUICE** 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 85.20 | 86.00 | 85.15 | 85.90 | +0.60 |
| Sep | 85.75 | 86.30 | 85.85 | 86.15 | +0.30 |
| Nov | 86.85 | 86.85 | 86.70 | 87.10 | +0.70 |
| Jan | 89.00 | 89.20 | 88.85 | 89.20 | +0.40 |
| Mar | 90.30 | 90.30 | 90.10 | 90.10 | +0.30 |
| May | 91.10 | 91.10 | 91.10 | 91.10 | +0.10 |
| Jul | | | | 92.00 | +0.10 |

Est. sales 150; sales Fri. 284. Total open interest Fri. 5,921 up 87 from Thur.

**COTTON, No.2** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 77.88 | 78.80 | 77.00 | 78.63 | +3.97 |
| Oct | 73.30 | 73.30 | 73.30 | 73.30 | +2.00 |
| Dec | 72.40 | 72.46 | 72.46 | 72.46 | +2.00 |
| Mar | 73.70 | 73.70 | 73.70 | 73.70 | +2 |
| May | | | | 74.80 | +2. |
| Jul | 76.10 | 76.10 | 76.10 | 76.10 | +2. |
| Oct | 76.90 | 77.50 | 76.80 | 77.00 | +2. |
| Dec | 76.95 | 77.45 | 76.95 | 77.00 | +1.50 |

Est. sales 2,250; sales Fri. 3,476. Total open interest Fri. 27,489 off 4 from Thur.

**COPPER** 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 91.00 | 92.90 | 90.90 | 91.30 | + 0.80 |
| Aug | 92.30 | 92.30 | 92.10 | 92.10 | + 0.85 |
| Sep | 92.50 | 94.50 | 92.40 | 92.90 | + 0.95 |
| Dec | 94.90 | 96.20 | 94.20 | 94.90 | + 0.40 |
| Jan | 95.70 | 95.90 | 95.20 | 95.20 | + 0.40 |
| Mar | 96.80 | 98.50 | 96.10 | 96.60 | + 0.50 |
| May | 97.70 | 100.00 | 97.40 | 97.80 | + 0.30 |
| Jul | 99.50 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | + 0.10 |
| Sep | 100.90 | 101.50 | 100.20 | 100.20 | — 0.10 |
| Dec | | | | 102.00 | — 0.40 |
| Jan | | | | 102.55 | — 0.55 |
| Mar | 105.00 | 106.40 | 103.45 | 103.45 | — 0.85 |

Est. sales 6,800; sales Fri. 8,260. Total open interest Fri. 32,269 off 588 from Thur.

**SILVER** 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 1680.0 | 1690.0 | 1650.0 | 1660.0 | — 5.0 |
| Aug | 1700.0 | 1700.0 | 1673.0 | 1675.5 | + 10.5 |
| Sep | 1700.0 | 1714.0 | 1680.0 | 1690.0 | + 11.0 |
| Dec | 1750.0 | 1765.0 | 1730.0 | 1737.0 | + [illegible] |
| Jan | 1775.0 | 1787.0 | 1750.0 | 1752.5 | + 15.5 |
| Mar | 1816.0 | 1816.0 | 1780.0 | 1783.0 | + 17.0 |
| May | 1845.0 | 1845.0 | 1810.0 | 1814.5 | + 19.5 |
| Jul | 1874.0 | 1874.0 | 1845.0 | 1845.5 | + 21.5 |
| Sep | 1885.0 | 1885.0 | 1876.0 | 1876.5 | + 23.5 |
| Dec | | | | 1924.0 | + 27.0 |
| Jan | 1991.0 | 1991.0 | 1970.0 | 1939.5 | + 27.5 |
| Mar | | | | 1970.5 | + 29.5 |

Est. sales 2,500; sales Fri. 2,933. Total open interest Fri. 22,495 off 300 from Thur.

**PLATINUM** 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 675.00 | 690.00 | 671.00 | 676.20 | + 6.20 |
| Oct | 699.00 | 714.00 | 692.00 | 698.20 | + 8.70 |
| Jan | 715.00 | 736.50 | 707.00 | 719.20 | +12.70 |
| Apr | 733.00 | 753.50 | 722.00 | 740.70 | +17.20 |
| Jul | 755.00 | 755.00 | 725.00 | 763.20 | +22.70 |

Est. sales 2,365; sales Fri. 1,725. Total open interest Fri. 7,741 up 176 from Thur.

**GOLD** 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 656.00 | 658.50 | 645.00 | 647.40 | — 2.60 |
| Aug | 665.00 | 676.00 | 651.00 | 654.00 | — 3.50 |
| Oct | 675.00 | 679.70 | 664.50 | 666.50 | — 3.20 |
| Dec | 693.00 | 693.00 | 678.00 | 679.80 | — 1.90 |
| Feb | 706.00 | 706.00 | 691.00 | 693.20 | — 0.60 |
| Apr | 718.00 | 718.00 | 705.00 | 706.60 | + 0.40 |
| Jun | 729.00 | 730.00 | 721.00 | 720.10 | + 1.30 |
| Aug | 742.00 | 742.00 | 733.70 | 733.70 | + 2.10 |
| Oct | 758.00 | 758.00 | 745.00 | 747.40 | + 2.90 |
| Dec | 768.00 | 700.00 | 759.00 | 761.30 | + 3.80 |
| Feb | 771.00 | 784.00 | 771.00 | 775.30 | + 4.80 |
| Jun | 690.00 | 696.00 | 687.00 | 683.50 | + 3.00 |
| Apr | 788.50 | 792.00 | 788.50 | 789.50 | + 6.00 |

Est. sales 50,000; sales Fri. 39,507. Total open interest Fri. 147,931 up 6,572 from Thur.

## Cash Prices

June 30, 1980

| Commodity and unit | Mon | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|
| FOODS | | |
| Coffee 4 Santos, lb. | 1.80 | 2.10 |
| TEXTILES | | |
| Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd | 0.69½ | 0.47 |
| METALS | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 368.00 | 334.00 |
| Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton | 227.36 | 227.36 |
| Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt. | 69-70 | 101-102 |
| Lead Spot, lb | 0.34 | 0.55 |
| Copper elect., lb | 0.90½ | 0.88½ |
| Tin (Straits), lb. | 8.4865 | 7.6193 |
| Zinc. E. St L. Basis, lb | 0.35½ | 0.39½ |
| Silver N.Y., oz | 16.48 | 8.546 |
| Gold N.Y., oz. | 653.50 | 282.50 |

New York prices.

## Commodity Indexes

June 30, 1980

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Moody's | 1,175.90 f | 1,168.50 f |
| Reuters | 1,675.20 | 1,664.70 |
| Dow Jones Spot | 427.20 | 426.47 |
| D.J. Futures | 441.38 | 440.34 |

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

## Bondtrade Index

June 30, 1980

| | Medium | Long |
|---|---|---|
| Today | 93.198 | 83.751 |
| Previous | 93.241 | 83.878 |

## *Dividends*

June 30, 1980

DECREASED

| Company | Per. | Amnt | Pay. | Rec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Prod | Q | .15 | 7-24 | 7-14 |

STOCK

| Company | Per. | Amnt | Pay. | Rec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Sav & Ln | - | 5 pc | 7-31 | 7-10 |

USUAL

| Company | Per. | Amnt | Pay. | Rec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belknap Inc | Q | .25 | 8-15 | 7-31 |
| Bluefield Supply | Q | .30 | 9-30 | 9-12 |
| Cherry El Prdts | S | .06 | 11-18 | 11-4 |
| Columbus Mills | Q | .08 | 7-31 | 7-14 |
| Comb Int'l Corp | Q | .35 | 8-15 | 7-19 |
| Consumers Water | Q | .44 | 8-25 | 8-11 |
| Churchs Frd Chicken | Q | .18 | 8-15 | 7-25 |
| Golden West Homes | Q | .16 | 7-25 | 7-10 |
| Gross Telecasting | Q | .36 | 8-9 | 7-25 |
| Hickory Furniture | Q | .05 | 7-31 | 7-11 |
| Kaufman & Broad | Q | .06 | 8-11 | 7-27 |
| Koehring | Q | .27½ | 8-29 | 8-15 |
| Lilly Indus | Q | .22 | 10-1 | 9-12 |
| Omark Industries | Q | .36 | 9-10 | 8-1 |
| Oshman's Sporting | Q | .05 | 7-r1 | 7-7 |
| Redken Labs Inc | Q | .08 | 7-25 | 7-10 |
| Super Dollar Stores | Q | .05 | 9-19 | 8-8 |
| Texas Instruments | Q | .50 | 7-28 | 7-8 |
| Trizec Corp | S | .35 | 7-31 | 7-18 |
| Unicapital Corp | Q | .03 | 8-15 | 7-18 |
| Univar Corp | Q | .14 | 9-10 | 8-8 |
| VSI Corp | Q | .18 | 8-15 | 7-31 |
| Watsco Inc | Q | .07½ | 8-29 | 7-21 |
| Wickes Corp | Q | .26 | 9-10 | 8-11 |
| XTRA Corp | Q | .16 | 8-29 | 8-13 |

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual.

## *Monday's New Highs and Lows*

NEW HIGHS—26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BarryWrat | Fairmont pf | Missionins s |
| CBI Inds s | FstIntBsh | Napcoind |
| CompRLk s | FlightSaft | Oneida s |
| Carlisle | FlaStl s | Plessey Ltd |
| Cooperin s | Interco Inc | SuaveShoe |
| Coopin cvpf | Jostens s | SuprValue |
| DomeMine | Lifemark | Toledo Ed |
| Dreyfus Cp | McMoran s | Utdillum pf |
| Essex Ch | MiltonRoy s | |

NEW LOWS—3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Pd | White Motor | World Airw |

## Portugal Airline Faces New Strike

LISBON, June 30 (Reuters) — The Portuguese national airline, TAP, may suspend operations because of a series of strikes that have grounded all its aircraft for a week, according to the premier's office.

TAP has been hit by a series of 24-hour strikes by various sections of its 10,000 employees, with normal services disrupted since June 23.

There was a respite in the stoppages last Friday and domestic flights to the Azores and Madeira have since been maintained, but these services are threatened by the pilots' decision this weekend not to exempt the Atlantic islands from an indefinite strike due to begin tomorrow.

## Japan Plans Stockpi[illegible]

TOKYO, June 30 (UPI) — [illegible] is planning to stockpile basic [illegible] ferrous metals, including tu[illegible] and molybdenum, in fiscal 19[illegible] part of its efforts to secure stra[illegible] commodities, government sou[illegible] said today.

## *Mexican Crude in Japan*

TOKYO, June 30 (Reuters) — The first shipment of crude oil to Japan from Mexico arrived at Nippon Oil's Kiire storage base in the southern part of the country over the weekend. The tanker "Juanita" unloaded 920,000 barrels of crude, a base spokesman said.


ADVERTISEMENT

**THE BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.**
**(CDR's)**

The undersigned announces that as from **July 14th, 1980, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 14 of the CDR's The British Petroleum Company Ltd., each repr. 40 shares of 25 p., will be payable with Dfls. 21,69** (re-final dividend 1979 12,- p. per share. Tax credit £2,06 = Dfls. 9,31 per CDR.
Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, June 24th, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

**CITY INVESTMENT COMPANY**
**(CDR's)**

The undersigned announces that as from **July 14th, 1980**, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. **n° 26 of the CDR's City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shares, will** be payable with **Dfls. 6,27 net** (div. per record-date 4.4.1980; gross $-.375 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.563 = Dfls. 1,11 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $-.563 = Dfls. 1,11) with Dfls. 5,16 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, June 24th, 1980.


## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 30, 1980

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 M. | 9¼ - 9⅝ | 9 9/16 - 9 11/16 | 5 9/16 - 11/16 | 17⅛ - 17⅜ | 12 5/16 - 12½ |
| 2 M. | 9 9/16 - 9 11/16 | 9 7/16 - 9 9/16 | 5⅜ - 5⅝ | 17 - 17¼ | 12 5/16 - 12½ |
| 3 M. | 9 11/16 - 9 13/16 | 9 7/16 - 9 9/16 | 5⅜ - 5⅝ | 16⅝ - 17 | 12 5/16 - 12½ |
| 6 M. | 9 15/16 - 10 1/16 | 8 13/16 - 8 15/16 | 5⅜ - 5⅝ | 15¼ - 15½ | 12 5/16 - 12½ |
| 1 Y. | 9⅝ - 9⅞ | 8⅝ - 8¾ | 5 3/16 - 5/16 | 14 - 14¼ | 12 5/16 - 12 9/16 |


**INTERNATIONAL BIDDING**

OLVEBRA S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO DE ÓLEOS VEGETAIS, *foreseeing the implantation of its industrial unit located* in Pelotas (RS), is interested in acquiring machinery and equipment for the extraction of vegetable oils, interested parties are requested to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Praça Osvaldo-Cruz n° 15-16° andar - Porto Alegre - RS - CEP 90000 - Brazil.


## London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 30, 1980

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Previous (Close) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | | |
| Aug | 364.00 | 352.00 | 352.00 | 353.50 | 353.00 | 353.25 |
| Oct | 379.50 | 368.50 | 369.25 | 369.50 | 369.25 | 369.45 |
| 2,583 lots of 50 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | | |
| Jly | 1,035 | 1,006 | 1,019 | 1,011 | 1,050 | 1,052 |
| Sep | 1,050 | 1,030 | 1,036 | 1,037 | 1,055 | 1,080 |
| Dec | 1,093 | 1,076 | 1,080 | 1,082 | 1,107 | 1,108 |
| Mar | 1,135 | 1,119 | 1,122 | 1,125 | 1,141 | 1,142 |
| May | 1,154 | 1,141 | 1,142 | 1,144 | 1,167 | 1,168 |
| Jly | 1,177 | 1,160 | 1,168 | 1,170 | 1,191 | 1,195 |
| Sep | 1,190 | 1,185 | 1,187 | 1,190 | 1,215 | 1,220 |
| 5,179 lots of 10 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COFFEE** | | | | | | |
| Jly | 1,490 | 1,380 | 1,403 | 1,404 | 1,520 | 1,524 |
| Sep | 1,550 | 1,428 | 1,472 | 1,473 | 1,558 | 1,560 |
| Nov | 1,570 | 1,470 | 1,501 | 1,504 | 1,575 | 1,580 |
| Jan | 1,575 | 1,490 | 1,508 | 1,510 | 1,584 | 1,586 |
| Mar | 1,546 | 1,484 | 1,490 | 1,596 | 1,585 | 1,590 |
| May | 1,490 | 1,490 | 1,480 | 1,525 | 1,585 | 1,600 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,460 | 1,575 | 1,600 | 1,640 |
| 11,332 lots of 5 tons. | | | | | | |

## London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 30, 1980

| | Today Bid | Today Asked | Previous Bid | Previous Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: | | | | |
| Spot | 869.50 | 870.50 | 837.50 | 838.50 |
| 3 months | 898.50 | 899.00 | 865.50 | 866.00 |
| Cathodes: spot | 843.00 | 846.00 | 812.00 | 814.00 |
| 3 months | 874.00 | 877.00 | 841.00 | 842.00 |
| Tin: spot | 7,320.00 | 7,330.00 | 7,410.00 | 7,420.00 |
| 3 months | 7,270.00 | 7,280.00 | 7,360.00 | 7,370.00 |
| Lead: spot | 337.00 | 338.00 | 327.50 | 328.50 |
| 3 months | 347.00 | 348.00 | 337.50 | 338.50 |
| Zinc: spot | 295.00 | 297.00 | 284.00 | 285.00 |
| 3 months | 308.00 | 309.00 | 297.00 | 297.50 |
| Silver: spot | 702.00 | 704.00 | 696.50 | 699.00 |
| 3 months | 732.00 | 733.00 | 726.00 | 727.00 |
| Aluminium: spot | 727.00 | 729.00 | 718.00 | 720.00 |
| 3 months | 716.00 | 717.00 | 710.00 | 710.50 |
| Nickel: spot | 2,755.00 | 2,765.00 | 2,740.00 | 2,750.00 |
| 3 months | 2,805.00 | 2,807.00 | 2,780.00 | 2,785.00 |

## Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 30, 1980

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | |
| Aug | 3,360 | 3,295 | 3,295 | 3,305 | + 50 |
| Oct | 3,500 | 3,416 | 3,430 | 3,435 | + 50 |
| Nov | N.T. | N.T. | 3,410 | — | + 40 |
| Dec | 3,590 | 3,496 | 3,510 | 3,520 | + 35 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | 3,600 | 3,650 | — 10 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 3,620 | — | — 10 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 3,630 | — | — 10 |
| Aug | N.T. | N.T. | 3,640 | — | — 10 |
| 380 lots. | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | — | 975 | — 30 |
| Sep | 1,000 | 970 | 975 | 985 | — 35 |
| Dec | 1,030 | 1,001 | 1,005 | 1,020 | — 37 |
| Mar | 1,060 | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,050 | — 36 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 1,060 | 1,085 | — 32 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,060 | 1,095 | — 50 |
| 83 lots | | | | | |

ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 30, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
—(d) Alliance IntlSRsvs.(S1) ..... 8.5pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ..... SF 695.55
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 684.00
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 687.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 816.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.15
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.46
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $11.46

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $98.4c
—(w) High Interest Sterling ..... £86.0pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $21.94
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $12.61
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $29.16

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 293.25
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 589.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 60.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 65.25
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 115.00
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 504.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 18.70
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 63.80

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $30.49
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ..... $72.37
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $23.69
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $34.98
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $75.18
(w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $20.49

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $48.68
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$13.83
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $13.90
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $9.63
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $12.64
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $11.15
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $12.74

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $77.40
r—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $29.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
r—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 479.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 293.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $10.59
r

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $46.27

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,518.50
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,011.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 345.50
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 52.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 372.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 234.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.50
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 73.12

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 23.50
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.50
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 139.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 103.25
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.75
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 81.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 392.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 352.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 191.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 34.84
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 16.72
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 47.07

**Other Funds**

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $10.53
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $1,040.43
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $8.15
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 117.90
(w) CAMIT ..... $9.96
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $17.65
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund ..... $304.11
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $2.55
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $1,081.12
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $7.17
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $15.48
(w) D.G.C. ..... $49.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $22.90
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $26.83
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,182.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $37.53
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $6,827.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $255.94
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 152.40
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 64.74
(d) Fondltalia ..... $17.79
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 39.79
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.49
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $443.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $121.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $131.67
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $12.04
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $175.56
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $23.43
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $7.83
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 34.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $59.93
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $10.80
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $92.77
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $47.97
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,413.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $14.35
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ..... $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ..... $34.14
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ..... $77.61
(w) Luxfund ..... $35.12
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fund ..... $13.75
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $17.42
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $5.22*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $4.43*
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $93.32
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $39.05
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $1,219
(d) RBC Intl Inc Fund ..... $10.10
(d) Renta Fund ..... $58.77
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 764.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $3.45
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $9.95
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 59.30
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $17.60
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 91.10
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $13.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $62.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $85.21
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $35.88
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 54.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $3.80
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd ..... $106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ..... $467.36
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $19.57
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $92.88
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $2,316.42

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

## Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, June 30, 1980

| Stock | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| AELInd | 7½ | 8 |
| AFAProt | 5⅝ | 6⅜ |
| AVMCp | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| Accuray | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| AddisnW | 7⅜ | 8¼ |
| AdvRoss | 5 | 5⅝ |
| AffBsh | 25⅛ | 26⅜ |
| AlaBncp | 21⅞ | 22⅝ |
| AlexAlex | 33¾ | 34½ |
| Allcoinc | 28 | 30 |
| AllynB | 11 | 12 |
| Altex | 6 | 6⅝ |
| Amarex s | 34⅝ | 35½ |
| AFinCp | 33⅞ | 34¾ |
| AFin wt | 22 | 23 |
| AFurn | 4 | 4½ |
| AGreet | 12½ | 12⅞ |
| AInlGp | 67½ | 68½ |
| AMicros | 21¾ | 21⅞ |
| ANatins | 15½ | 15½ |
| AQuasar | 34¼ | 34⅜ |
| AResMg | 46¼ | 47½ |
| AWeldng | 39½ | 40½ |
| Amterr | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| Anadite | 7⅞ | 8¼ |
| AnaSA | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| AnaAGd | 86½ | 88½ |
| AntoCp | 9 | 9½ |
| ApldMtl s | 20⅛ | 21 |
| ArdenGp | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| AsdCola | 24 | 24⅞ |
| AtlGsLt | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| AtlanRsh | 12 | 12⅝ |
| BairdCp | 8⅝ | 9¼ |
| BallyPkP | 13¼ | 14½ |
| BangHE | 12½ | 13¼ |
| BkamRt | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| BasicRs g | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| BasstFr | 16⅛ | 17½ |
| BaylsMk | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Beeline | 10¼ | 11⅛ |
| BenntPtl | 2⅛ | 2½ |
| BentlyL | 17 | 17¾ |
| BetzLab | 34¾ | 37½ |
| BevMgt | 12¼ | 13½ |
| BibbCo | 10⅜ | 11¼ |
| BirdSon | 17⅝ | 18⅜ |
| Birtchr | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |
| BlkHillP | 27 | 27⅜ |
| Blyvoor | 14¼ | 14⅝ |
| Bonanza | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| BrwTom | 85 | 55⅜ |
| Buckbee | 7 | 7½ |
| Buffets | 39 | 40 |
| Burnups | 9⅛ | 9⅜ |
| CPTCp | 17 | 18 |
| CalWtSv | 32½ | 34 |
| Cammrl s | 36½ | 38 |
| ConradH | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| CapEngy | 2⅞ | 3⅛ |
| CapSwC | 18 | 18½ |
| CapInAir | 1⅜ | 2½ |
| CareCp | 10½ | 11½ |
| CavnghC | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| CnVtPS | 15⅝ | 16 |
| ChrmSh | 9⅝ | 10⅛ |
| CharlHo | 21⅜ | 21⅞ |
| ChmLea | 23¼ | 25½ |
| ChesUtl | 12¼ | 13½ |
| Chubb | 40⅛ | 41⅛ |
| CirHco | 5⅛ | 6½ |
| CitzSoGa | 6⅛ | 7 |
| CitzUtA | 36 | 36⅛ |
| CitzUtB | 32½ | 33⅛ |
| ClarkJL | 27½ | 29 |
| ClowCo | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| ColrTle s | 21 | 21½ |
| ColGshol | 1 | 1½ |
| ComCIH | 34 | 34½ |
| CmlShr | 14 | 15½ |
| CmwTel | 18⅜ | 20⅜ |
| ConPap s | 26½ | 27½ |
| Cordis | 24 | 25 |
| CrayRes | 50 | 51 |
| CrosTre | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| CutlrFed | 1¾ | 2¼ |
| Cycliron | 11 | 12 |
| DanlyM | 29 | 30½ |
| DtaDes | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| DaytMal | 18 | 19½ |
| DBear | 9¼ | 9½ |
| DeklbAg | 34¾ | 35½ |
| DelCanT | 12 | 13 |
| DeweyEl | 2¼ | 3 |
| DiaCrys | 23½ | 24½ |
| DixnCru | 27½ | 29½ |
| Docutel | 12¾ | 13½ |
| DollrGn | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| DoylDB | 27 | 27¾ |
| DunkinD | 10¾ | 11½ |
| Durlron | 15½ | 16½ |
| ERCCp | 95 | 96 |
| EsDrief | 25¼ | 26 |
| EatnVnce | 6½ | 7¼ |
| EconLab | 22¼ | 22¾ |
| ElPasEl | 9⅝ | 10¼ |
| ElderBe | 5¼ | 6 |
| EleNucl | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| ElModul | 7¼ | 8⅛ |
| EnrDev | 20 | 21 |
| EnrMethd | 2 | 2⅜ |
| EnrMin | 9⅛ | 9⅝ |
| EnRsv | 14⅞ | 15⅛ |
| Entwistl | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| EsqtSL | 20⅛ | 20⅝ |
| EstOil | 57½ | 59 |
| FSC | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| FabriTk | 3⅛ | 3½ |
| FarmGo | 28 | 28½ |
| Fidicar | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| FtBkSys | 36½ | 37¼ |
| FtBostn | 20 | 21 |
| FtEmpS | 12⅛ | 12⅞ |
| FtWnFin | 5⅜ | 5⅞ |
| FlagBks | 14½ | 15 |
| Flicker | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| FloatPnt | 16⅛ | 17½ |
| FlaNFla | 12⅛ | 13⅛ |
| FlaWatU | 1⅞ | 1¾ |
| ForestO | 29½ | 30⅛ |
| Formigli | 2⅛ | 3 |
| FrankCo | 7⅞ | 8⅝ |
| FrankEl | 13 | 13⅝ |
| FreeSG | 57 | 60 |
| Fremont | 22¼ | 23⅛ |
| FredSrc | 19⅛ | 20½ |
| FullrHB | 10⅝ | 11¼ |
| GEICO | 12½ | 12⅞ |
| GalaxyO | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| GnAutm | 4⅞ | 5⅜ |
| GnDevcs | 4⅛ | 4⅝ |
| GnRlEst | 10½ | 12 |
| GnReins | 93 | 95 |
| GnRein wt | 46¼ | 47¼ |
| GenRad | 44⅜ | 45⅜ |
| GlobeLf | 33¾ | 34¼ |
| GovEFn | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| GreenM | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| GreyAdv | 46 | 48 |
| Gilfintst | 26½ | 29½ |
| Gyrodyn | 4 | 4¾ |
| HahnEW | 49¼ | 50¼ |
| Hardwke | 7¾ | 8⅜ |
| HrpRow | 8¼ | 9¼ |
| HarpGo | 46½ | 47¼ |
| HartHNt | 17½ | 18 |
| Henrdr | 27¼ | 28 |
| Hoisbm | 2⅞ | 3⅝ |
| Hoover | 14⅜ | 15⅜ |
| HortzRs | 3⅛ | 3⅝ |
| HyattInt | 26 | 25 |
| IMSInt s | 17⅛ | 17¾ |
| Infraind | 6⅞ | 7⅜ |
| IntelCp | 65¼ | 66¼ |
| IntrcEnr | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| IntmtGs | 12⅛ | 12⅝ |
| InBkWsh | 11⅜ | 11⅞ |
| Intersil | 18½ | 19 |
| IwaSoUt | 23⅛ | 23⅝ |
| Jamsby | 19⅛ | 20 |
| Jerrico | 21⅝ | 21⅞ |
| JiffyFd | ¾ | ⅞ |
| JoslynM | 18¼ | 19 |
| KaisSt pf | 16¼ | 17 |
| Kalvar | 2⅛ | 2½ |
| Kaman | 20¾ | 21½ |
| KmpAm | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| KateGre | ⅝ | ¾ |
| Kaysam | 3½ | 4½ |
| KellySv s | 25 | 26½ |
| Keuffel | 20 | 21 |
| Kimball | 15⅝ | 16¼ |
| KingInt | 3⅝ | 4⅜ |
| KloatG | 30¾ | 31¼ |
| KnapeV | 14 | 17 |
| Kratos s | 13¼ | 14⅜ |
| Kulicke | 21⅜ | 22⅝ |
| Lancain | 20¼ | 21 |
| LandRes | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| LaneCo | 22¾ | 22⅞ |
| LibNtLf | 18⅝ | 19⅛ |
| Ltlnvs | 18⅝ | 19½ |
| LidStor | 7 | 7½ |
| LinBcsl | 48 | 49 |
| Logetrn | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| MCIC | 8⅛ | 8⅝ |
| MGFOil | 19½ | 20 |
| MSIDat | 6 | 6½ |
| MadsGE | 15⅜ | 15⅞ |
| MagellPet | 8⅝ | 9 |
| MagmP | 26¼ | 26⅝ |
| MalrRt | 2⅞ | 3 |
| Malkrt | 34 | 35 |
| Marion s | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| MaulLP | 26⅝ | 27 |
| MayPet | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| MaynOil | 14¼ | 14⅝ |
| McCorm | 24⅝ | 25⅛ |
| McFarlE | 12½ | 13½ |
| McQuay | 11⅜ | 12 |
| MeyerF | 26¼ | 27 |
| MidsxW | 18½ | 19⅛ |
| MdldCap | | 9⅜ |
| MidlRes | 1⅛ | 1½ |
| MidlBks | 26⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Millipr | 21 | 21½ |
| MissVlG | 14 | 15 |
| Molex s | 29 | 29⅝ |
| MontCol | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| MonuCp | 19¼ | 19⅝ |
| MoorePd | 24¼ | 25⅛ |
| MoranB | 32¾ | 33¼ |
| MorsRes | 1 | 1⅛ |
| Morsnin | 11 | 11½ |
| MotClub | 2⅛ | 2⅝ |
| Mueller | 28 | 29½ |
| NNCo | 41⅛ | 42⅛ |
| NaroCp | 31⅛ | 33⅛ |
| NDtaCp | 18¼ | 19⅛ |
| NwidRE | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| NJNGas | 15⅝ | 16⅛ |
| NickOG | 24 | 26¼ |
| Nicolet s | 17⅛ | 17⅞ |
| NielsnA | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| NielsnB | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| NoCarGs | 13½ | 14 |
| NoEOl un | 81½ | 83½ |
| NwstPS | 16 | 16½ |
| Noxell | 17½ | 18 |
| Nucorp | 15⅛ | 14⅛ |
| OgilvyM | 24 | 24¾ |
| OhioCas | 32⅝ | 33⅛ |
| OhFerro | 12 | 13⅛ |
| OtterTP | 21⅛ | 21⅞ |
| PCAInt | 6⅝ | 7⅛ |
| PabstB | 12 | 12½ |
| PcGaR | 21½ | 22½ |
| PauleyP | 15⅛ | 16½ |
| PavisCs | 12⅝ | 13⅛ |
| PeerMt | 11⅛ | 12½ |
| PennEnt | 14⅝ | 15⅝ |
| Pentair | 15½ | 15⅞ |
| Petrolit | 53⅛ | 54⅛ |
| Pettibon | 26½ | 27⅛ |
| PhilaNat | 30⅛ | 30⅝ |
| PierceSS | 8⅜ | 9⅛ |
| Pinkrtn | 37⅝ | 38⅝ |
| PionHIB | 26½ | 27 |
| Plastine | ¾ | 1⅛ |
| Possis | 5½ | 6⅛ |
| PresGM | 45 | 46 |
| PrsSteyn | 38⅝ | 39⅝ |
| Progrp | 7⅛ | 1¼ |
| PbSvNC | 12⅝ | 13⅛ |
| PuritBen | 18⅝ | 19½ |
| PutDCap | 12½ | 13½ |
| QuakrCh | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| RagenPr | 6 | 6½ |
| Raychm | 55½ | 57½ |
| Raymnd | 29 | 30 |
| ReevCm | 19 | 19⅝ |
| RepNLfe | 22⅞ | 23⅝ |
| RoadEx | 30 | 30⅝ |
| RobbMy s | 28 | 29⅝ |
| Roselon | 2⅝ | 3⅛ |
| Rouse | 15⅝ | 16⅛ |
| RusStov | 13⅝ | 14¼ |
| Sadlier | 3⅛ | 4 |
| Safeco | 37⅝ | 38½ |
| StHelGd | 40 | 41 |
| StPaul | 36⅛ | 36⅝ |
| ScanDr | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| ScrippH | 52½ | 57½ |
| Sensor | 34 | 34½ |
| SvcMer | 10⅝ | 11¼ |
| Svcmst s | 27¾ | 28⅛ |
| ShMed s | 19¼ | 19⅝ |
| Shawmt | 40⅝ | 41½ |
| SolidSts | 9 | 9⅜ |
| SCalWtr | 13 | 14½ |
| SwEISv | 13 | 13⅝ |
| SwnEnr | 32 | 33 |
| Standyn | 24 | 24⅝ |
| StdMicro | 10⅛ | 10¼ |
| StdRegs | 29⅝ | 30⅛ |
| StanHP | 28⅛ | 30 |
| SterlSt | 4⅝ | 5 |
| StrawCl | 21 | 22⅛ |
| Subaru | 12⅝ | 13⅛ |
| SuperEl | 10⅛ | 10⅝ |
| TIME DC | 3⅛ | 4 |
| Tampax | 31 | 31⅜ |
| Tandem | 29⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Tecump | 61 | 63 |
| TelCmA | 26½ | 27 |
| Tennant | 29⅛ | 31 |
| Tiprary | 19⅝ | 19⅞ |
| TomisOil | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| TricoPd | 33⅛ | 34½ |
| TrsyGld g | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| TysonFd | 10 | 11 |
| UnMcGll | 12⅛ | 13⅛ |
| USEnr | 14⅝ | 15⅝ |
| USSurg | 32⅛ | 33⅛ |
| USTrck | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| UVaBsh | 28 | 28⅝ |
| UpPenP | 14½ | 15⅛ |
| VaalRe | 66½ | 67½ |
| ValBkAr | 33⅜ | 34⅜ |
| ValtecCp | 28 | 28½ |
| VanDus | 12 | 12⅞ |
| Velcro s | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| VictraSt | 8⅛ | 8⅞ |
| VideoCp | 8⅛ | 8⅝ |
| VaNBsh | 13⅝ | 14⅛ |
| WanEnr | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Waldrn | 2⅝ | 3⅛ |
| WellsGa | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Wendys | 15⅝ | 16⅝ |
| WstDref | 78 | 79 |
| WDexi | 50¼ | 51¼ |
| WRsid | 71½ | 72½ |
| WinMtg | 3⅛ | 4 |
| WmorC | 27⅜ | 28½ |
| WoodLot | 23 | 24 |
| WrightW | 3⅛ | 4½ |
| ZionUta | 24¼ | 25¼ |


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هكذا من الأصل

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 27, 1980

Total sales 4,959,199 shares

## Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, June 27, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2661 | Bnk Mont | $27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | |
| 461 | Can Cml | $12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 12500 | Can Bath | $14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1550 | Dom TxtA | $13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1350 | FCA Inl | 280 | 280 | 280 | |
| 3200 | Imasco | $49½ | 49½ | 49½ | — ¼ |
| 10764 | NatBk Cda | $13¾ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1322 | Power Cp | $15⅝ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅜ |
| 2196 | Royal Bk | $49⅝ | 49½ | 49½ | — ⅜ |
| 110 | RoyTrstco | $14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| 1000 | Steinbrg A | $20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |

Total Sales 780,156 shares.

## Canadian Indexes

June 30, 1980

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | N.A. | 380.34 |
| Toronto | 2,061.30 | 2,069.58 |

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

## European Stock Markets

June 30, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

### Brussels

### Frankfurt

### London

### Paris

### Milan

### Zurich


## INTERMARKET FUND I

Société Anonyme

Registered Office:
Luxembourg, 11 Bld. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte
R.C. Luxembourg B 8622

Shareholders are hereby convened to the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of shareholders of INTERMARKET FUND I S.A., to be held at the hotel of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on July 11th, 1980, at 10 a.m., with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Hearing and accepting the report of the board of Directors and of the statutory auditor;
2. Approving the balance-sheet and profit and loss account as of March 31, 1980 and appropriating the results;
3. Discharging the directors and the auditor for the period ended March 31, 1980;
4. Statutory appointments;
5. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the statutory General Meeting and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the outstanding shares or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of July 11th, 1980, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund.

The Board of Directors.

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(Continued from Page 13)

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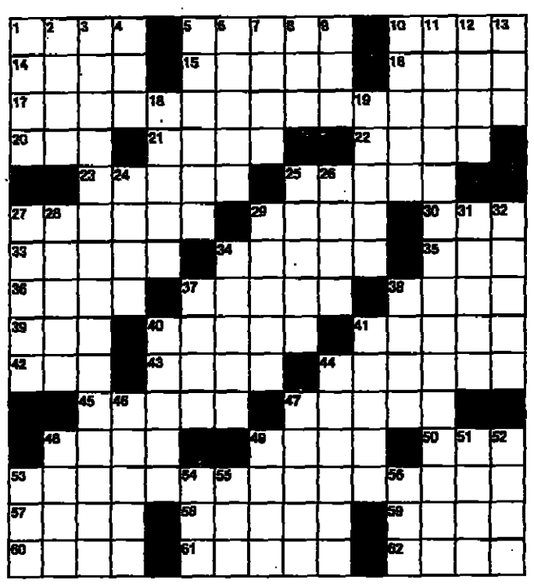
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# CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

1 Fraternity letter between phi and kappa
5 Hit hard
10 Broadway turkey
14 Relative of a twinge
15 Student of Lee Strasberg
16 Bern's river
17 Burnett juvenile classic: 1911
20 In addition
21 Related
22 Acuff and Rogers
23 Cherished
25 Sprinkle
27 Daft
29 Greek portico
30 Doctrine
33 —— Plan, for reparations: 1924
34 Unpleasantly conspicuous
35 Dir. from Phoenix to Salt Lake City
36 Mixture
37 All in
38 Blue-pencil
39 Sydney Smith was one: Abbr.
40 Governing body
41 —— paper
42 Japan or Peking follower
43 Desolate
44 Mated
45 Leg part
47 Capital of Oregon
48 Actor Laurel
49 Persian's associate
50 Conceit
53 Two poets whose orthography is unusual
57 —— tax
58 State capital SE of 47 Across
59 Thurber's "The —— in the Bedroom"
60 Impresses deeply
61 Goof
62 Concerning

**DOWN**

1 Layer of felt used in making hats
2 Repeat
3 Arnold Bennett classic: 1908
4 Loser to H.C.H.: 1928
5 Like an S.R.O. theater
6 Biting
7 English gun
8 One of the small fry
9 Work unit
10 Denmark's —— Islands
11 "—— Fan," Wilde classic: 1892
12 Mining products
13 Write
18 Building parts
19 Impressive grouping
24 Bread spread
25 Follower of band, grand or hand
26 Civil wrong: Law
27 Worship
28 Valleys
29 Famous violinist
31 Bog bird
32 Distributed
34 Gleam
37 Promptly
38 Great Lakes port
40 Mont ——
41 Spy for Moses
44 Garment-factory employee
46 Burglary takes
47 Be aware of
48 Come in third
49 Water carrier
51 Insect
52 King Olav's capital
53 Auditor, for short
54 Grow weaker
55 Aussie animal
56 Between Mex. and Can.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

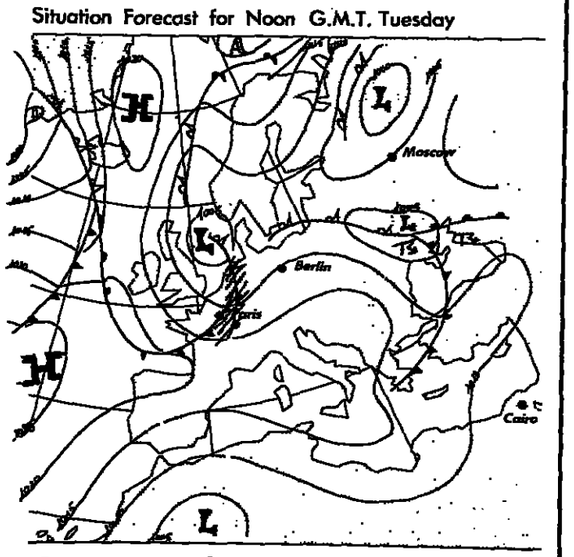
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | G | I | O | | S | T | R | O | P | | C | H | O | W |
| C | O | R | D | | H | E | A | V | E | | H | A | L | O |
| H | E | A | D | H | U | N | T | E | R | | A | M | E | N |
| E | S | O | | E | N | T | E | R | | | S | M | O | G |
| | | | P | A | T | S | | H | O | M | M | E | | |
| A | P | H | I | D | S | | W | A | C | O | | R | O | B |
| C | H | E | E | R | | B | A | N | T | U | | H | U | R |
| T | E | A | S | E | | R | I | D | | T | H | E | T | A |
| E | N | D | | S | P | A | T | S | | H | O | A | R | Y |
| D | O | S | | T | O | S | S | | S | W | E | D | E | S |
| | | T | E | S | T | S | | L | E | A | D | | | |
| T | E | A | S | | I | M | A | M | S | | S | P | Y | |
| E | R | R | S | | H | E | A | D | P | H | O | N | E | S |
| B | I | T | E | | I | S | L | E | | R | O | L | E | |
| W | E | S | S | | S | T | E | E | R | | E | W | E | R |

# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 19 | 66 | Foggy | MADRID | 28 | 82 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 15 | 59 | Overcast | MIAMI | 30 | 86 | Rain |
| ANKARA | 29 | 84 | Fair | MILAN | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 27 | 81 | Fair | MONTREAL | 15 | 59 | Rain |
| BEIRUT | 29 | 84 | Fair | MOSCOW | 19 | 66 | Stormy |
| BELGRADE | 14 | 57 | Rain | MUNICH | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 13 | 55 | Rain | NEW YORK | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | NICE | 22 | 72 | Fair |
| BUCHAREST | 28 | 82 | Cloudy | OSLO | 17 | 63 | Shower |
| BUDAPEST | 20 | 68 | Cloudy | PARIS | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 22 | 72 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 14 | 57 | Showers |
| COPENHAGEN | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | ROME | 24 | 75 | Fair |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 26 | 79 | Fair | SOFIA | 25 | 77 | Fair |
| DUBLIN | 13 | 55 | Rain | STOCKHOLM | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 9 | 48 | Rain | TEHRAN | 34 | 93 | Fair |
| FLORENCE | 24 | 75 | Cloudy | TEL AVIV | 28 | 82 | Fair |
| FRANKFURT | 15 | 59 | Overcast | TOKYO | 28 | 48 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | TUNIS | 28 | 82 | Fair |
| HELSINKI | 22 | 72 | Overcast | VIENNA | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| HOUSTON | 35 | 95 | Fair | WARSAW | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 28 | 82 | Fair | WASHINGTON | 27 | 81 | Fair |
| LAS PALMAS | 23 | 73 | Fair | ZURICH | 16 | 61 | Fair |
| LISBON | 23 | 73 | Fair | | | | |
| LONDON | 19 | 66 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 30 | 86 | Cloudy | | | | |

*(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)*

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday




## *W. German City's Serious Skaters Run Test Course for Right to Roll*

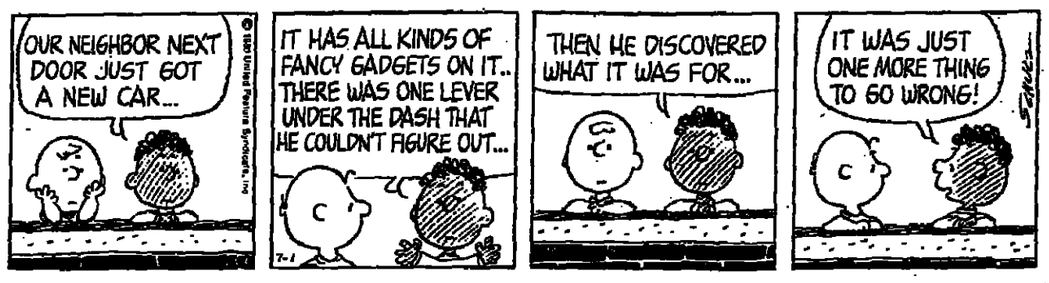
PADERBORN, West Germany, June 30 (AP) — About 500 roller skaters swerved and hopped around an 80-meter course during the weekend under the scrutiny of city authorities. The participants were trying to qualify for skating licenses.

This northern city became the country's first to impose the license requirement after the local government became alarmed at the number of skating-related accidents, city spokesman Horst Pieper said.

"About 2,000 fans between 3 and 70 years old have made pedestrian zones, department stores, parking lots and school yards unsafe in the last few months," Mr. Pieper said. "A lot of nasty accidents were happening, not the least of them [resulting in] broken bones."

So the city, which also requires bicycle licenses, set up a test course. Skaters had to stop, run a slalom course and leap over obstacles to earn their permits.

PEANUTS



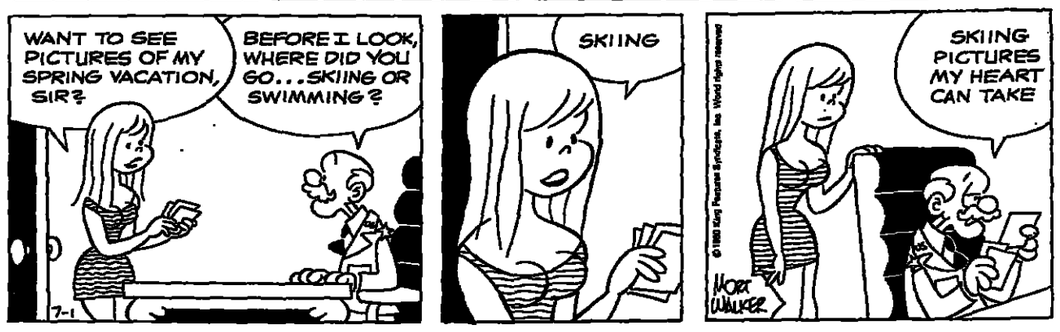

B.C.




BLONDIE




BEETLE BAILEY




ANDY CAPP



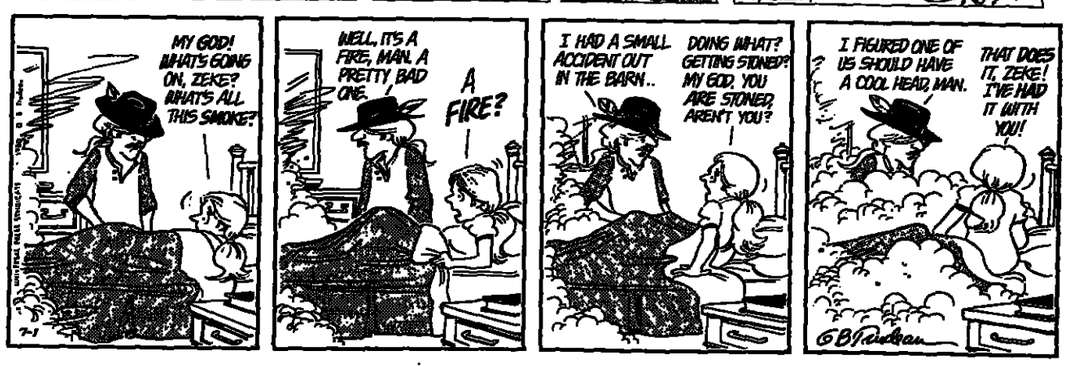

WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN




DOONESBURY




## JUMBLE® — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

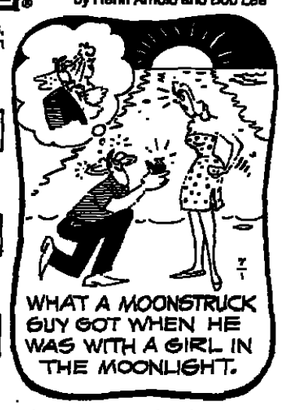
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOFUR

KYMOS

DUNCEF

YENITT




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

*Print answer here:* "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY LOVER FABLED MEADOW
Answer: When you stay too long in the sun with a book, you may end up being this— WELL "RED"

*Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris*

**DENNIS THE MENACE**



"CAN WE AFFORD A BROTHER IF I CAN RENT HIM FOR A DIME A DAY?"

# BOOKS

### *THE HANGING GARDEN*

*By David Wagoner. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 177 pp. $9.95.*

### *THE SHINING*

*By Stephen King. Signet paperback. Illustrated with stills from the film. 447 pp. $2.95.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN David Wagoner's 10th novel, "The Hanging Garden," the pastoral ideal once again comes in for a drubbing. Simon Burrows, former mayor of an unnamed American city, has decided to get away from politics by settling down in the country and raising dogs. Attempting one of the more transparent come-ons in recent fiction, Simon persuades an attractive young dog trainer named Diane to come out to his breeding farm for the weekend and give him a hand with his two new bull terriers.

But before Simon and Diane can get down to breeding, they find that peculiar things have been going on. The two prize terriers have died mysteriously, and all the local strays have been moved into their vacated kennels. Somebody has been torturing the animals at the local dog pound, which is attached to a museum of local history looked after by two extremely eccentric women. Worst of all, there is a patch of ground in the woods near Simon's farmhouse where someone has been making a practice of hanging every sort of animal, from dogs to spiders. The interior of a nearby shed looks "like the scene of a crime that hadn't been invented yet."

**Bizarre Goings-On**

Before Simon can figure out what's going on, he finds himself the object of bizarre and murderous rites presided over by the two eccentric museum-keepers, who turn out to be as mad as the hatter. I won't attempt to describe these goings-on, partly because I don't want to give the plot away, but mostly because to take them out of context would make them sound even more outlandish and implausible than they already seem.

I suppose they do impart a modest grisliness. And I guess they serve to remind us that nature is not always benign when left to her own devices, and that a slavish respect for the historical past has its ugly as well as its nourishing side. The trouble is, they are based on no apparent psychological truth. Instead, they are merely the forced concoctions of Wagoner's poetic imagination. And without any root in psychology, they possess little sense of menace. What happens in "The Hanging Garden" is more of an idea than a feeling, and for that simple reason it fails to scare us.

Certainly it doesn't have anything like the effect of Stephen King's novel, "The Shining," which was first published in 1977 and has now been reissued in paperback on the occasion of the film version's release in the United States. Though it's another story in which getting away from it all turns out to be a very bad idea, its menace is based on the simple psychological truth that children at times feel murderously threatened by their parents. And Stanley Kubrick's clever extrapolation of that truth in the film version produces the movie's most brilliant scene, the one that takes place in Room 237 in the Overlook Hotel, when the father figuratively assumes the little boy's role and experiences — or fanta-

sizes? (the film leaves the answ ambiguous) — a classic nightma of boys who imagine making sex advances toward their mothers.

But the film is shot through w contradictions and implausibiliti — chief among them its failure find any convincing motive for father to murder the son. Altho Kubrick sidesteps the probl adroitly by playing the second h for grisly laughs, the film sags p bly after Jack Nicholson goes ou rampage. So I went back to book to see how King had sol the story's problems.

As has previously been the c with several Kubrick films, it is lessly interesting to see how book version differs from the m ie. Take the woman in the bath as an example. In the book, sh unambiguously the ghost of an erly woman who had commit suicide years earlier when stru at the Overlook Hotel by the yo gigolo whom she had brought her. In the movie, she is not ide fied, although, in our compulsio tie up loose ends, we guess that may be the wife of the previ caretaker, who slaughtered his fa ly. In the book, it is through eyes of the boy, Danny, that we her ghost; Jack, his father, s senses her aura, which is why neglects to report her to his w Wendy. In the movie, we see only through Jack's eyes, wh makes it a puzzle that he fails report her to Wendy, but results the far more effective sequence I've interpreted above.

**Intriguing Transpositions**

Not all of Kubrick's changes equally successful as transpositio from a literary medium to a c matic one. Most glaringly of all, miss in the film King's careful velopment of the fact that the bo is steadily coming "alive" to a gree that the ghosts — which at only Danny could precognize gradually gain the power to physically, as they do when they lease Jack from the storeroom. whether they're successful or n Kubrick's changes invariably rep sent admirable cinematic gambl Another instance: The elevat plays a much more plausible rol the book, but not nearly as frighte ing a one as it does in its illogi form in the film.

The one problem that neither book nor the movie solves is how motivate Jack's murder of his s The book piles on more explan tions — even to a point of despe tion, when at the end "Jack" ch away his own face to show that figure menacing Danny isn't h daddy anymore but rather the e bodiment of the hotel's evil. B without any psychological truth, book sags as badly as the mov For this reason, I'm inclined to that the film is an improvemen But whichever is better, or scari or more plausible as a story, it is often that a book and a film rela to each other in such an intrigu way.

*Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.*

# BRIDGE — By Alan Truscot

AN easy bridge competition with a little skill and lot of luck could be devised as follows: Offer a hand from a world championship played at four tables and invite contestants to guess the four contracts — for a prize of $100 and an entry fee of $1. By selecting the deal carefully and finding a way to bar those with extensive bridge libraries, the organizers could expect to show a profit.

They might, for example, make use of the diagramed deal played at six tables. It would be hard to guess that one table played six hearts doubled after a misunderstanding, going down 500, or that one South played three spades after timid bidding by both sides.

There would no doubt be votes for five clubs doubled, which was played at two tables. A diamond lead would have been best double-dummy, since South can eventually score the setting trick with a ruff. But North naturally led the spade queen.

West ruffed and played a high club, being well-pleased with the appearance of the jack from North. South won the second round of trumps and could have put West to a guess by leading the heart seven. But both Souths returned the diamond jack, still hoping for a ruff, and West had no trouble in winning, drawing trumps and running diamonds. Both declarers were disappointed to discover eventually that their score of 550 points was a standoff.

Two other South players reached four spades doubled. In the auction shown, West was using a two notrump to show any strong two-suited hand, rather than the minor two-suiter. Both West players led the club king, and both declarers won with the ace and ruffed a club. The play then diverged.

One South took a spade finesse, hoping to make six trump tricks, two club ruffs in the dummy and two side aces. This was a slight miscalculation, as he discovered when the finesse won and West discarded.

South led a diamond from dummy, a trick too late, and East stepped in with the queen and shifted to the heart ten. This brought the queen, king and ace, and South ruffed a diamond. But when he ruffed another club, East overruff and played his last trump, leavi the declarer a trick short.

At the other table, the decla played better by leading a diamo from dummy at the third trick. E won and did the best he could leading a trump.

South finessed successfull ruffed a diamond and ruffed a cl East overruffed with the king a returned his last trump. This moved dummy's last trump and parently left the declarer a t short. But South had a weapon reserve, as he proceeded to demo strate. He won in dummy, ruffe diamond and led the spade to reach this position:

NORTH
♠—
♡A85
◇8
♣—

WEST
♠—
♡KJ
◇—
♣Q10

EAST
♠—
♡109
◇K9
♣—

SOUTH
♠8
♡Q7
◇—
♣7

South led his last trump, forci a club discard from West. This s up the end play. West was given lead in clubs and had to play heart at the twelfth trick.

NORTH
♠QJ109
♡A852
◇8753
♣5

WEST
♠—
♡K1643
◇A10
♣KQ10964

EAST
♠K74
♡109
◇KQ9642
♣83

SOUTH (D)
♠A85532
♡Q7
◇J
♣A72

Neither side was vulnerable. The ding:

| South | West | North | East |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1♠ | 2N.T. | 3♠ | |
| 4♣ | Dbl. | Pass | |
| Pass | | | |

West led the club king.

هكذا من الأصل



# Jaeger Upsets Wade, King Outlasts Shriver

*From Agency Dispatches*

IMBLEDON, England, June 30 — Andrea Jaeger, at 15 the youngest Wimbledon seed ever, upset Virginia Wade, 6-2, 7-6, today and advanced to the quarterfinals.

Jaeger took 1 hour 40 minutes to beat the 34-year-old Wade, 1977 champion of this tournament. The American schoolgirl was seeded 15th, while Wade was seeded 7th.

Competing in her 19th successive Wimbledon tournament, Wade was the highest seed to bow out so far.

All eight fourth-round women's singles and three fourth-round men's matches had been completed before sweeping rain late in the afternoon ended play for the day.

Martina Navratilova, the defending champion, overcame a shaky start to defeat 10th-seeded Kathy Jordan, 6-4, 6-2.

The Czech-born left-hander, seeking her third successive Wimbledon title, came from a service break down in the first set and never again looked in any danger.

Navratilova now meets her friend and doubles partner, Billie Jean King, in the quarterfinals.

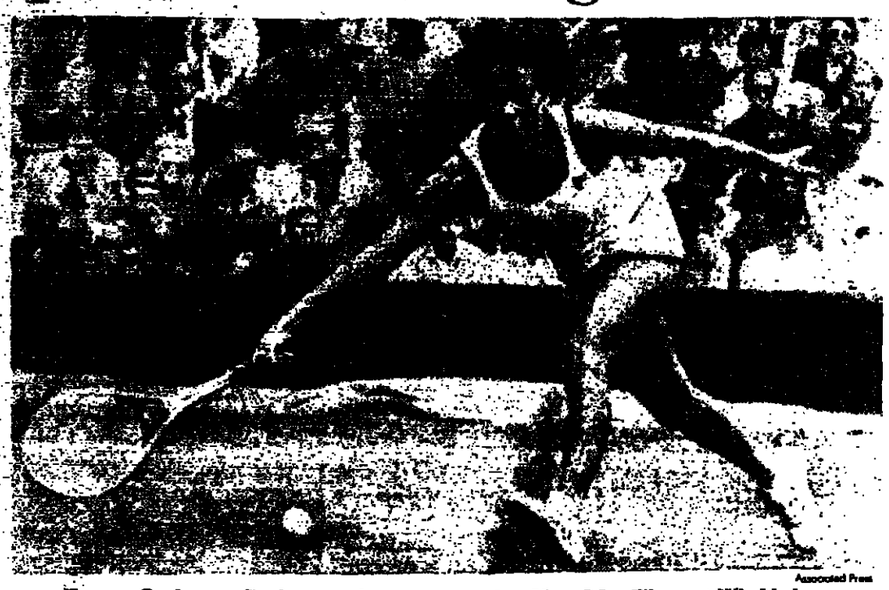
The veteran King saved a second match point to overcome a 2-4 deficit in the final set and defeat 17-year-old Pam Shriver, 5-7, 7-6, 10-8 in a 2-hour 40-minute match.

Delighted with her victory, Jaeger explained that she does not have to practice seriously, "because I might get burned out by 16 or maybe sick of tennis."

**Show of No Nerves**

She showed just how awe-struck she was at her situation by breaking Wade in her first two opportunities while carrying on to win the set easily.

In the second set, Wade broke for 4-3, at which time Jaeger exhibited youthful emotion with a few tears, but she broke right back.



Associated Press

Evonne Goolagong Cawley goes for a return against Hana Mandlikova at Wimbledon.

Once again Wade broke for 5-3, and once again Jaeger broke back.

Then, in the tie-break, Jaeger reeled off the last five points to win, 7-2.

"It's not all the time you can beat Virginia Wade on Center Court at Wimbledon," said Jaeger, who received as much support from the crowd as did Wade, even though Wade was the last Briton in the singles. "For me it's my best win at a big tournament like this."

King, the old lady of the circuit at 36, struggled valiantly for 2 hours and 40 minutes to overcome Shriver, and then proclaimed that she was not a bit tired.

She never had a moment's peace against the hard-serving Shriver, who is returning to form after suffering shoulder miseries for about a year.

In the second set, the 17-year-old Shriver was serving for the match at 5-4, but King broke service for the first time in the match.

King won the tie-break, 7-5, but in the third set Shriver again made the first break to go up, 4-2, then won the first three points of her serve. King, though, once more showed the fight in her and, aided by three double faults, broke back.

She then made the decisive break in the 17th game with a forehand volley.

"I thought I got plenty lucky at the end," said King, who fought off a match point in the 10th game of the second set when Shriver netted a backhand. "Everytime I'd get back in it, she'd go ahead again, so I never got comfortable."

Also gaining the last eight were Chris Evert Lloyd, Wendy Turnbull, Evonne Goolagong Cawley, Greer Stevens and Tracy Austin.

The second-seeded Austin downed Terry Holladay, 6-2, 6-3, and now faces the 11th-seeded Stevens.

**Wearing a Brace**

Playing in a restricting leg brace, Stevens caused a minor upset by ousting eighth-seeded Dianne Fromholtz, 6-2, 6-2.

Cawley, the 1971 champion and No. 4 seed, overcame Hana Mandlikova, an 18-year-old Czech, 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, and meets Turnbull next. Seeded No. 6, Turnbull crushed Lele Forood, 6-0, 6-2.

Evert, two-time Wimbledon champion, cruised to a 6-3, 6-2 victory over JoAnne Russell and has a quarterfinal meeting with Jaeger.

In men's play, Brian Gottfried, Gene Mayer and Roscoe Tanner qualified from the men's fourth round but five other matches were delayed until tomorrow by rain, which has plagued the tournament.

Gottfried, who has yet to drop a set, crushed Phil Dent, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Mayer, seeded No.6, came from behind to beat Colin Dibley, 3-6, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The big-serving Tanner, the beaten finalist last year, defeated unseeded Nick Saviano, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Second-seeded John McEnroe led Kevin Curren, 7-5, 7-6, 3-3, when the weather intervened.

**Boycott Threat**

WIMBLEDON, June 20 (AP) — Top tennis officials of Wimbledon and the U.S. Open shrugged off today a reported threat of a boycott unless the men touring professionals can dictate how the tournaments are run.

Such a threat was raised at the *French Championships in Paris* earlier this month when the ruling council proposed that conduct of Grand Prix events be extended to the traditional classics.

The idea would call for the Association of Tennis Professionals to have all tournaments put under the control of five supervisors.

Wimbledon, now entering its final week, has permitted no intrusion by supervisors. The U.S. Tennis Association allows supervisors at the U.S. Open but only in a supervisory capacity.

A number of players, the most prominent being Tanner and Marty Riessen, have hinted at a boycott of the U.S. Open and possibly Wimbledon next year if the demands are not met. But McEnroe, the world's second-ranking player, when asked his feelings about such a boycott, said: "I wouldn't boycott any tournament. I don't know why anybody would."

McEnroe is one of a handful of top players who do not belong to the ATP, which is under the jurisdiction of the Men's Professional Tennis Council, a mixed body of players, sponsors and independent representatives.

Other leading stars not bound by the ATP are Borg, Jimmy Connors, Vitas Gerulaitis and Ilie Nastase.

## Hinault Fastest In Time Trial

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium, June 30 (Reuters) — Bernard Hinault, the defending champion in the Tour de France bicycle race, today won the fourth stage, a time trial around this resort.

He covered the 33.4 kilometers in 47 minutes 28 seconds, an average speed of 42.673 kilometers an hour, to beat the second-place finisher, Joop Zoetemelk, by one minute 16 seconds. Third and fourth were Zoetemelk's teammates, Gerrie Knetemann and Johan Van de Velde.

Rudy Pevenage retained the yellow jersey of the overall leader, increasing his advantage over Pierre Bazzo to one minute four seconds.

Hinault, who was sixth overall, nearly 9 minutes behind Pevenage before today's stage, is now third, 5 minutes 41 seconds behind.



Associated Press

Led by coach Don McMahon, the San Francisco Giants congratulate Willie McCovey (center).

## McCovey Wins Another Game

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP) — Willie McCovey, in his final homestand as an active player, hit a run-scoring pinch double with two out in the ninth inning yesterday to give the San Francisco Giants a 4-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the first game of a doubleheader.

Burt Hooton pitched a four-hitter and Dave Lopes scored one run and drove in another to lead the Dodgers to a 3-0 victory in the second game.

The Giants' winning rally in the first game, off reliever Bobby Castillo (2-4), started when Rennie Stennett led off with a single. Two outs later, McCovey — who retires early in July at age 42 after 22 seasons in the major leagues — lined his game-winning double into the alley in right-center.

**Astros 12, Reds 10**

In Houston, Joe Morgan hit a pinch-hit, two-run double in the seventh inning to give Houston a 12-10 victory over his former Cincinnati teammates in a game featuring 28 hits. Cincinnati's Dave Concepcion drove in four runs with a triple and two singles.

**Expos 4, Pirates 1**

In Montreal, Dave Palmer and Fred Norman combined on a five-hitter and John Tamargo drove in a pair of runs with a single and a double as Montreal salvaged the finale of a three-game series by defeating Pittsburgh, 4-1.

**Phillies 5, Mets 2**

In Philadelphia, Manny Trillo hit a pair of singles, scored a run and drove in another to help Philadelphia beat New York, 5-2, and end a four-game losing streak. Bob Walk (3-0) who was brought up from Oklahoma City last month to help an injury-riddled pitching staff, ended New York's four-game winning streak.

**Braves 4, Padres 2**

In San Diego, Dale Murphy drove in three runs with a homer and a two-run single and Bob Horner also homered as Atlanta downed San Diego, 4-2.

**Cardinals 9, Cubs 7**

In Chicago, Ted Simmons drove in two runs with a double and a homer, and rookie Leon Durham collected three hits — including his first major-league home run — to lead St. Louis to a 9-7 victory over Chicago.

**Blue Jays 2, Tigers 0**

In Toronto, Dave Steib pitched a seven-hitter and Toronto took advantage of an unearned run and a wild pitch to edge Detroit, 2-0, ending the Tigers' nine-game winning streak. Steib (7-5) scattered seven singles in pitching his eighth complete game of the season and second shutout. He struck out three and walked none.

**White Sox 3, A's 0**

In Oakland, Calif., Britt Burns and Mike Proly combined for a four-hitter as Chicago beat Oakland, 3-0. Burns (9-5) gave up two singles in the five innings he pitched before leaving the game because of illness.

**Mariners 7, Royals 2**

In Seattle, Bob Stinson's three-run home run in the second inning, his first of the season, led Seattle to a 7-2 victory over Kansas City. The Seattle catcher, batting .143 entering the game, homered during a four-run rally off Kansas City's Dennis Leonard (7-7).

**Yankees 7, Indians 2**

In New York, home runs by Jim Spencer, Joe Lefebvre and Brian Doyle helped Ron Guidry earn his eighth pitching victory as New York defeated Cleveland, 7-2. Guidry (8-4), who had dropped four of his last six decisions as his ERA jumped to 3.41, allowed two runs on eight hits in 6 1-3 innings while walking four, hitting a batter and striking out only two.

**Brewers 5, Angels 2**

In Anaheim, Calif., Reggie Cleveland won his third consecutive start, pitching Milwaukee to a 5-2 victory over California. Cleveland (6-2), who joined the starting rotation when Jim Slaton was injured, gave up eight hits, struck out two and walked one in pitching his second successive complete game.

**Twins 5, Rangers 3**

In Arlington, Texas, Rob Wilfong went four for four and knocked in a run and Roy Smalley drove in two more to lead Minnesota to a 5-3 victory over Texas. Roger Erickson (2-5) got the victory despite Buddy Bell's two-run homer in the fifth inning, his eighth this year and third in two days.

## Major League Standings

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| East | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 46 | 25 | .648 | — |
| Milwaukee | 40 | 30 | .571 | 5½ |
| Detroit | 37 | 31 | .544 | 7½ |
| Boston | 38 | 32 | .543 | 7½ |
| Baltimore | 38 | 33 | .535 | 8 |
| Cleveland | 34 | 35 | .493 | 11 |
| Toronto | 32 | 37 | .464 | 13 |
| **West** | | | | |
| Kansas City | 44 | 29 | .603 | — |
| Chicago | 35 | 34 | .493 | 8 |
| Texas | 34 | 38 | .472 | 9½ |
| Oakland | 32 | 41 | .438 | 12 |
| Seattle | 32 | 41 | .438 | 12 |
| Minnesota | 30 | 42 | .417 | 13½ |
| California | 24 | 46 | .343 | 18½ |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| East | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 39 | 29 | .574 | — |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 32 | .529 | 3 |
| Pittsburgh | 37 | 34 | .521 | 3½ |
| New York | 34 | 37 | .479 | 6½ |
| Chicago | 30 | 39 | .435 | 9½ |
| St. Louis | 31 | 41 | .431 | 10 |
| **West** | | | | |
| Houston | 43 | 27 | .614 | — |
| Los Angeles | 42 | 31 | .575 | 2½ |
| Cincinnati | 37 | 34 | .521 | 6½ |
| San Francisco | 33 | 40 | .452 | 11½ |
| Atlanta | 31 | 39 | .443 | 12 |
| San Diego | 32 | 42 | .432 | 13 |

## Sunday's Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Detroit 000 000 000—0 7 1
Toronto 000 010 01x—2 6 0
Petry, P.Underwood (6), Lopez (6) and Parrish; Stieb and Whitt. W—Stieb, 7-5. L—Petry, 7-5.

Cleveland 000 002 000—2 9 0
New York 000 203 11x—7 9 0
Barker, Collins (7) and Diaz; Guidry, R.Davis (7) and Oates. W—Guidry, 8-4. L—Barker, 7-6. HRs—Yankees, Spencer (7), Lefebvre (7), Doyle (1).

Milwaukee 110 011 100—5 13 0
California 011 000 000—2 8 0
Cleveland and C.Moore; Ause, Lemanczyk (6) and Donohue. W—Cleveland, 6-2. L—Ause, 4-8. HR—Milwaukee, Gantner (2).

Kansas City 000 100 001—2 8 1
Seattle 040 120 00x—7 13 0
Leonard, Pattin (5) and Porter; Abbott and Stinson. W—Abbott, 7-3. L—Leonard, 7-7. HRs—Seattle, Stinson (1), Poclerak (7).

Chicago 000 300 000—3 12 1
Oakland 000 000 000—0 4 0
Burns, Proly (6) and Kimm; Kinsman and Essian. W—Burns, 9-5. L—Kingman, 3-8.

Minnesota 200 110 010—5 15 0
Texas 000 020 100—3 11 1
Erickson, Corbett (7) and Wynegar; Medich, Kern (5), Lyle (8) and Sundberg. W—Erickson, 2-5. L—Medich, 7-4. HR—Texas, Bell (8).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Pittsburgh 100 000 000—1 5 0
Montreal 110 200 00x—4 10 1
Solomon, D.Robinson (2), Scurry (6), Tekulve (8) and Ott; Palmer, F.Norman (9) and Tamargo, Carter (8). W—Palmer, 5-1. L—Solomon, 4-2.

*First Game*
Los Angeles 101 001 000—3 6 1
San Francisco 002 001 001—4 8 0
Sutton, Castillo (9) and Yeager; Knepper and May. W—Knepper, 6-9. L—Castillo, 2-4. HRs—Los Angeles, Lopes (5), Cey (11).

*Second Game*
Los Angeles 000 001 200—3 6 0
San Francisco 000 000 000—0 4 1
Hooton and Scioscia; Yeager (7); Ripley, Griffin (7), Lavelle (9), Minton (9) and Sadek. W—Hooton, 7-3. L—Ripley, 2-3.

St. Louis 201 203 010—9 9 0
Chicago 400 001 200—7 11 2
Urrea, R.Thomas (6), Seaman (8), Littlefield (9) and Simmons; McGlothen, W.Hernandez (7), Riely (9) and Blackwell. W—Urrea, 1-0. L—McGlothen, 5-5. HRs—St.Louis, Simmons (11), Durham (1). Chicago, Martin (14).

Atlanta 000 101 200—4 11 0
San Diego 100 000 100—2 8 0
McWilliams and Naharodny; Rasmussen, Fingers (7), D'Acquisto (8), Kinney (9) and Tenace. W—McWilliams, 4-5. L—Rasmussen, 7-7. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (6), Murphy (13).

Cincinnati 200 042 101—10 11 0
Houston 050 002 32x—12 17 1
Leibrandt, Sola (2), Hume (7) and Nolan; Ryan, Andujar (5), Niemann (6), LaCorte (7), Sambito (9) and Pulois, Ashby (8). W—LaCorte, 5-0. L—Sola, 0-3. HR—Houston, Walling (2).

New York 000 000 020—2 10 2
Philadelphia 000 103 01x—5 8 0
Zachry, Falcone (8) and Stearns; Walk, LaGrow (8) and Moreland. W—Walk, 3-0. L—Zachry, 2-5.

# The Marathon Man Reaches His Finish

By Neil Amdur

WIMBLEDON, England, June 30 (NYT) — Nick Saviano was back on a tennis court yesterday, a little giddy during his 45-minute indoor workout at Queen's Club, but nothing that some Yoga exercises, Vitamin C and cod liver oil wouldn't cure.

Saviano, 24, has emerged as the marathon man of this year's Wimbledon championships, winning a four-hour, five-set matches from Chester Mottram and ninth-seeded Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors, John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis.

Today, as the tournament entered its second week, the 5-foot 10-inch, 150-pound Saviano lost in four sets to the game's biggest gun, Roscoe Tanner, last year's runner-up and No.5 seed.

Despite the absence of Palmer and few others who are not yet 55 like Don January and Mike Souchak, this first senior open unlocked a time capsule from a quarter of a century ago. Sam Snead had to withdraw because of an ailing back and Ben Hogan did not enter, but 13 winners of major championships teed off for the $20,000 first prize — Julius Boros, Doug Ford, Art Wall, Tommy Bolt, Ed Furgol, Lew Worsham, Jack Fleck, Roberto de Vicenzo, Jerry Barber, Jay Hebert, Jim Ferrier, Skee Riegel and Bill Campbell.

(De Vicenzo won the tournament yesterday, finishing with rounds of 74-73-68-70 for a 1-over-par 285, four strokes ahead of Campbell. Wall placed third at 290.)

One of the most appealing entrants, however, never won a major. Never even turned pro.

On the list of competitors he is identified as William I. Patton, Morganton, N.C., but anyone with a sense of golf history will recognize that name to be Billy Joe Patton, the amateur who almost won the 1954 Masters. Then virtually unknown, he was the first-round leader and shared the 36-hole lead. With a hole-in-one on the last round, he shot 71 and finished a stroke behind Sam Snead and Ben Hogan; the next day Snead defeated Hogan in a memorable playoff, 70 to 71.

**Top of the List**

"I've won a few good amateur tournaments," Patton was saying now at his locker. "But the tournament that means the most to me is that Masters I didn't win."

He was 32 years old then, a Masters' rookie. In those years before the Masters turned corporate, a driving contest was held the day before the tournament began. The tee was below Augusta National's 10th green. The golfers would hit down toward the first open area toward the 8th fairway. At the appointed time, Patton wandered down with his driver.

"I thought an uptown place like the Masters would provide the balls, so I didn't bring any," he recalled. "But the trick-shot golfer, Paul Hahn, had just given an exhibition so I borrowed three from him. They had the grass gridded off like a football field, and when I hit my first one, somebody yelled 'Fuck, 338 yards.' When I heard that I tossed the other two balls back to Paul Hahn and walked away. I stood on that one drive."

Patton won the driving contest. And he almost won the tournament.

"I went 60-some holes before I missed a putt inside four feet," he said. "The last round, I started out five shots behind Ben Hogan, who was playing half an hour behind me. I bogeyed the first hole but I birdied the second and then I made 1 at the sixth with a 5-iron into the cup on the fly. By the time I got to the green, all the people from anywhere near there on the course were waiting for me. I got a bigger roar when I took the ball out of the cup than when I put it in.

"I had a lot of friends there that day. Augusta's only about a three-hour drive from Morganton and you could just walk up and buy a ticket to the Masters then.

"When I birdied the 8th and 9th, I was out in 32 and leading the tournament. But I figured I was really tied because I assumed that Ben Hogan would birdie the par-5 8th hole. You got to remember what Ben Hogan was in '54 — the year before he'd gone to the post seven times, I think, and won six times, including the Masters, the U.S. Open and the British Open. And here I was at the 10th tee on the last day of the Masters tied with the greatest player who ever played."

**Walk-on Role**

On the par-4 11th hole Patton drilled a 3-iron to within eight feet of the cup as his gallery roared.

"Some spectator asked Joe Dey of the USGA, 'How did Billy Joe get in the Masters?' and Joe, you know how precise Joe is, Joe told him, 'As an alternate on the Walker Cup team' and the man said, 'I'd like to see the guy he substituted for.'"

But at the 13th hole, Patton made a double bogey 7 and at the 15th hole, he made a bogey 6.

"The 7 didn't kill me because I birdied the 14th," he recalled. "I lost the tournament at the 15th with a dumb shot. I skulled a 2-wood into the pond in front of the green from bare lie. They've got grass there now but that day it was just bare ground where my ball was and I skulled it. The next day there were a lot of words written that this was the last time you'll hear about me. But in that year's U.S. Open at Baltusrol I led the first day with 69.

"In those years you played 36 holes on Saturday and I was paired both rounds with Ben Hogan. We tied for sixth. Ed Furgol won it but I remember coming off the 11th tee in the afternoon with Ben Hogan and him telling his caddy, 'Five birdies from here in will win' and I said, 'We haven't had five birdies between us in 28 holes today.' He turned and looked a hole through me. But he still hits the ball so pure. He invites me to play with him at Seminole in the winter now."

But for Patton, the PGA tour was never a lure. Then as now, he is a lumber broker.

"There wasn't much money in the tour then and our three kids were small then," he said. "And my game was based on heart and nerve and desire and feel more than ability. But for 14 consecutive years, I earned my way into the Masters, from 1954 through 1967. I'm real proud of that."

Now 58, he also earned his way into the first Senior Open with a 70 at the Charlotte, N.C., qualifying event.

"But the last five years," Patton said, "I've been hitting a 3-iron to the green where I used to hit a wedge."

# Trevino Rallies to Capture Memphis Golf by a Stroke

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30 (AP) — Lee Trevino rallied for a 3-under-par 69 and a 1-shot victory yesterday in the storm-delayed Memphis Classic golf tournament.

Trevino won his second tournament of the year, and 24th of his PGA tour career, with a 272 total. That was 16 shots under par on the rain-soaked, 7,249-yard Colonial Country Club course.

Trevino started the day tied for the lead with Miller Barber and quickly dropped two strokes back while gray clouds rolled in from the Mississippi and thunder rumbled in the distance.

Trevino was hospitalized after he was struck by lightning while playing in the 1975 Western Open and since has made no secret of his fear of thunderstorms. His composure obviously was shaken when the first lightning bolt flashed here. He covered his head with his arms and sought shelter just moments before the siren was sounded halting play.

The delay lasted 56 minutes.

When play resumed under clearing skies, Trevino birdied three of the next four holes and stayed in command.

He led by two over most of the back nine. Only when Tom Purtzer scored a 2-putt birdie on the par-5 final hole was the margin cut to one, and by then it really didn't matter.

Purtzer, who finished with a 67, ranked second at 273.

Barber, who hit his tee shot in the water and had a double bogey on the 12th, dropped back into a tie for third with Jerry Pate at 275. Barber matched par 72 and Pate had a 68.

Danny Edwards, who had an eagle-3 on the 16th hole, had a 70 that left him at 277. Morris Hatalsky was another shot back at 69-278 and Bruce Lietzke was 70-279.

## Yankees Drawing Fans

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP) — The New York Yankees completed a 13-day home stand yesterday that attracted 502,638 paid admissions, second highest in the club's history. In 1946, the team drew 528,526 for a 15-date home stand when Yankee Stadium held 67,000 people. The current capacity is 57,545.

# Down Golf's Memory Lane

By Dave Anderson

MAMARONECK, N.Y. (NYT) — When the phone rang in the Winged Foot locker room, Pat O'Hara picked it up. "I'm sorry," the locker-room man could be heard telling the caller, "but Arnold Palmer is not here. He's not in this tournament."

The shame of the first U.S. Senior Open is that the U.S. Golf Association decided that the qualifying age should be 55, not 50 as Palmer is now. Palmer's presence would have provided this event with instant galleries and instant tradition, especially if he were to win it.

But the USGA, never known to be as fast as its greens, maintained its traditional senior age of 55, at least this year. By next year's tournament at Oakland Hills outside Detroit, perhaps the age will be lowered. By then perhaps the golfers also will be permitted to ride in carts if they wish.

Golf is one of the few sports in which oldtimers can compete almost at the level of their youth. But the rules of youth should be flexible. If some oldtimers prefer a cart in June heat for 72 holes, let them ride.

Despite the absence of Palmer and few others who are not yet 55 like Don January and Mike Souchak, this first senior open unlocked a time capsule from a quarter of a century ago. Sam Snead had to withdraw because of an ailing back and Ben Hogan did not enter, but 13 winners of major championships teed off for the $20,000 first prize — Julius Boros, Doug Ford, Art Wall, Tommy Bolt, Ed Furgol, Lew Worsham, Jack Fleck, Roberto de Vicenzo, Jerry Barber, Jay Hebert, Jim Ferrier, Skee Riegel and Bill Campbell.

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# Track and Field In U.S. to Allow Money as Prizes

EUGENE, Ore., June 30 (AP) — The Athletics Congress — the governing body of U.S. track and field — has approved a plan to allow money to be paid to amateurs competing in five meets next year.

But athletes and a meet promoter say the proposed Track and Field Grand Prix still is just an idea until someone comes up with the money to make it a reality.

"I don't think I'm skeptical. I'm hopeful," said Al Franken, 53, longtime promoter of major meets in the Los Angeles area, "but you need to see more tangible things before the concept will fly."

The athletes also had mixed feelings, although most appeared to be pleased that the congress had taken a step toward allowing payment of prize money for domestic competition.

Those closely involved with track and field agree there is plenty of money being paid to competitors now at many major meets throughout the world.

"It's all done in cash so no one can trace it," said Bob Seagren, a former world-record holder in the pole vault. "Everybody knows about it."

Jimmy Carnes, head coach of the U.S. Olympic men's track and field team and president of The Athletics Congress, said the money would be paid to an athlete's club based on his performance in the meet.

"It's up to the clubs and the athletes how they spend the money," said the federation's executive director, Ollan Cassell. "This system is the legal way to do it."


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*(Continued from Back Page)*

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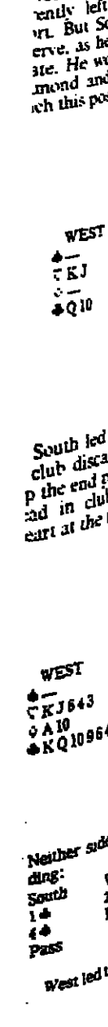
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PAGE 14 & 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

## Art Buchwald

# The Great Haggler: Tanks for Nothing

WASHINGTON — There was a time that, when a head of state came to Washington, after some haggling, he would agree to go along with the United States on some foreign policy objective the president had in mind. In exchange for this agreement, the president would announce that he was giving the head of state some of America's latest military hardware.



Buchwald

President Carter seems to have changed the protocol. You no longer have to agree with anything the United States wants and you still get the weapons.

When King Hussein of Jordan was in town and didn't budge an inch on the Camp David accords, the president then announced that, in spite of their differences, he would be happy to sell the king 200 M-60 tanks.

Some people might say this is stupid, but there are others who say that when it comes to foreign affairs Mr. Carter knows exactly what he's doing.

* * *

Meanwhile, back at the palace in Amman, King Hussein was being congratulated on his successful trip.

"How did you manage to do it, Your Majesty?" a courtier asked.

"I told the president that I would have nothing to do with Camp David or any agreement that the Egyptians and the Israelis came up with."

"He must have been furious," the courtier said.

"He was. He said to me, 'In that case, I will only give you 50 M-60 tanks.' Then I got angry and said, 'Your entire Middle East strategy is a shambles and the United States is losing all influence in the area.' "

"That must have hurt him."

"It did. He said I was sabotaging the chance for peace in the Middle East, and I was the biggest stumbling block to any chance of an agreement. He then told me that if I persisted in my intransigent attitude he would only give me 75 tanks."

"You stood up to him, of course."

"I certainly did. I said that as far as I was concerned my trip to Washington was a waste of time for him and myself. I could see nothing coming out of it except another diplomatic defeat for him, but since he's had so many of them this year, it probably didn't matter."

"How did he take that?"

"He smiled. As you know, the angrier he gets, the more he smiles. He said, 'Well, Your Majesty, if you feel that strongly about my handling of foreign affairs, perhaps I'll only give you 100 tanks.' "

"I told him I refused to be threatened, and that we may be a small country but we have our pride and he could not blackmail me by offering to sell us America's latest tanks."

* * *

"Then what happened?" another courtier asked.

The king continued, "Brzezinski whispered in his ear, and then the president said, 'You leave me no alternative. If you leave Wasington without signing some sort of an agreement supporting my peace efforts in the Middle East, we will ship you 150 tanks with night-fighting capabilities.' "

"He's tough," someone said.

"So am I," the king said. "I told him what he could do with his peace-keeping efforts, and I got up to leave the room. Then he looked at me with those cold eyes and said, 'I'm sorry you feel the way you do. I am ordering the Pentagon this morning to send 200 tanks to Jordan, at very favorable financing.' "

"Good work, Your Majesty;. You came out smelling like a rose."

"I'm not sure. I believe if I had been even more unyielding he would have thrown in a squadron of F-15 fighter planes as well."

### Christie's Appointment

LONDON, June 30 (UPI) — Gerald Van der Kemp, the recently retired chief curator of the Versailles chateau and the Trianons, has been appointed honorary president for Europe by Christie's, it was announced today by John Floyd, chairman of the art auction house.

# James Galway: 'The Fantasy Is Everything'

By Christian Williams

WASHINGTON (WP) — The last time James Galway was in Washington, he found himself talking to an amateur flute player from Texas in the Green Room of the Kennedy Center.

Somewhat to Galway's surprise — after all, he is a virtuoso soloist known as The Man With the Golden Flute — he took a liking to the man, amateur or not.

"His name was Joe Tallal," Galway said. "I wound up staying at Joe's house in Dallas during my entire concert series there. We flew down together, and they picked us up at the airport in a Rolls-Royce.

"I said — wait a minute. Something's wrong here. I'm supposed to be the top cat, and you're supposed to be the amateur. How come you've got the Rolls-Royce, and not me?"

For James Galway, a juggernaut of personal charm and musical virtuosity, there is no irony intended in the question.

It is clear that he intends to play Mozart and drive a Rolls too, and is accelerating ever faster toward that goal.

### Not Just Mozart

Not just Mozart, either — or the Rodrigo and Mendelssohn, also on his bill during a recent appearance here with the National Symphony Orchestra here — but John Denver, Chuck Mangione, Nana Mouskouri, the Bee Gees, and anything else that will sell music to audiences. (Galway is touring the United States for the next couple of weeks before returning to Europe.)

Galway is a native of Belfast, who has found himself an instant hit on TV talk shows in Europe and the United States. He can pass through a 5-foot, 3-inch doorway without ducking, but his enthusiasm is as big as a house. He also has impeccable musical credentials, having served six years as principal flutist of the redoubtable Berlin Philharmonic under the redoubtable Herbert von Karajan. When it comes to the aristocracy of music, however, he is a bull in the china shop.

"It's time that classical music got into the act," Galway said, puffing his pipe and thinking about his busy agent, who presumably was at that moment looking into a new product endorsement or tour to put together.

"Haydn was the Mick Jagger of his day. He used to make more than £300 for a performance. And the aristocrats paid through the nose to get in — three guineas each, I think. I don't know why classical musicians shouldn't make money the same way today."

It's a safe bet that many talented, classically trained soloists have entertained the same thoughts, but it is Galway who is the sapper out to eliminate the fences of tradition. Gifted musicians are supposed to be poor, right?

Well, Galway's 18-karat gold flute alone is currently worth about $40,000, he says, "since I had the maker put a diamond on the end. He thought I was kidding. I said, no it should have a diamond."

And his records are selling. "You lose count," Galway said, not exactly losing count: "12 gold records, a bunch of platinums, a whole stack of silver."

He is, he concedes happily, the best-selling flute player in the world. But the pixie face behind the beard and the pipe goes straight when the name Jean-Pierre Rampal comes up. Rampal, 58, the French flutist, was three years ago sole proprietor of The Man With the Golden Flute title.

"I feel no competition whatever with Rampal," he said, "and in fact we are very good friends. I had supper with him in Paris a few weeks ago. He's a marvelously funny man, he's a riot.

"This thing between me and Rampal has been built up entirely by the American press. The American record business is run on a very competitive basis, and it's been very confused lately. You don't see Galway versus Rampal anywhere in Europe."

### Crossing Over

What sets Galway apart from the world of classical recordings is that he is not only a "crossover" artist — one whose music reaches both popular and traditional camps — but a proselytizer for popularity on all fronts.

When he recorded John Denver's "Annie's Song," it sold 500,000 records, but few of them to his philharmonic peers. "In a few years, those kids will be listening to Mozart," he explained in self-defense.

"I don't worry about the aristocrats, I'm not playing for them," Galway said, "I just made a recording in England, for example, with Cleo Laine, the jazz singer. We did all sorts of things. 'Play It Again, Sam,' some Chuck Mangione songs, and a lot of other stuff. Cleo wasn't even there. She did the tapes. Then I laid on the flute part. Then they put an orchestra in later."

Did it seem like music-making, done that way?

"Yes," Galway said. "Also a little like talking to someone you like on the telephone."

### Tin Whistle

As the BBC found, enthusiasm, love of music and the desire to get it right also makes grand television. He was quickly given his own show in England, and has made the rounds of most American talk shows. He particularly enjoyed a half-hour with Dick Cavett, for whom — as he often does — he played an ear-boggling selection of tunes on the tin whistle, an inexpensive traditional folk instrument.

Which Galway and his agent, by the way, now market.

He says, nevertheless, that he's not rich yet. Although his records are said to have sold more than $500,000 worth in three years, "I'm still building myself up." His trip to Australia (hence the Bee Gees tunes on the golden flute) was a financial eye-opener. "The plane ticket alone was £2,300 sterling," he said, his eyes opening wider.

An accident three years ago changed many of his plans, and as a result, his life. Galway, visiting a friend near his home in Lucerne, was run down by a motorcycle.

### Gave Up Drinking

"It was a 750 Yamaha," he said. "That's a big bike." Both legs and one arm were broken, and Galway spent four months in bed. During his recuperation, he dulled the pain, he said, with Scotch whiskey.

"Von Karajan called me when I was in bed. He said, 'Jimmy' — I was the only one he ever called by his Christian name — 'when you come out, you'll see a tree for what it is again. You'll be changed.' "

"And I was. I gave up drinking entirely. I decided to spend more time with my family. I started thinking about the conservatory I want to found one of these days.

"You know what I found about drinking too much?" Galway asked, the smile spreading under his beard. "It dulls the fantasy. And for a musician, the fantasy is everything."



Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post

Galway: A $40,000 diamond flute.

# PEOPLE: *Dinah Shore in Israel To Tape Interviews*

U.S. entertainer **Dinah Shore** is in Israel to tape three television shows for later broadcast in the United States. **Billy Crystal**, of the television series "Soap," and singer **Jan Peerce** will perform with Shore during a five-day visit sponsored by the Friends of Hebrew University. Dinah was scheduled to interview, also for later showing in the United States, Deputy Prime Minister **Yigael Yadin**, Mrs. **Aliza Begin**, wife of the prime minister, and former Foreign Minister **Abba Eban**.

* * *

Two legendary film stars will be neighbors in Paris for the July 4 weekend. But while **Greta Garbo**, 75, and **Marlene Dietrich**, 78, both will be on Avenue Montaigne, don't expect the two women to get together for tea. The only time the two were together on film was "Joyless Street," a German silent movie made in 1925. And they haven't spoken to each other in decades. "Although there is no feud, they've never really liked each other," a confidant told the New York Daily News. "In fact, when they were filming 'Joyless Street,' Dietrich resented all the attention given to Garbo. Marlene was a star in Europe at the time. Later, they were stars at rival studios. Garbo was the queen of MGM while Marlene was the queen at Paramount. No feud. But there is a chill."

* * *

U.S. Secretary of State **Edmund Muskie** believes people will never forget his emotional appearance — and what may have been his tears — before news cameras in the 1972 New Hampshire presidential primary, says his wife, **Jane**. When Muskie was appointed to the top diplomatic post and the "crying" incident was resurrected, Mrs. Muskie said to him, "Won't they ever forget that? He said, 'No they won't.' Every time I go through Manchester I look the other way," she said in an interview with People magazine. Presented with a newspaper attack on his wife, Muskie denounced the newspaper before reporters. It was snowing, and at one point he wiped away what may have been tears or snowflakes. Mrs. Muskie says there are drawbacks to his new job — like a salary cut of $9,000, to $63,000. She said her husband also gave up honoraria from speeches, which can amount to $25,000 a year. Another problem: showering outdoors at the couple's summer home in Maine. Muskie once showered nude, but now has to wear a bathing suit — because the women in his Secret Service detail.

* * *

**Jean Shrimpton**, the British high fashion model known as "The Fa of the '60s," is running a hotel southwestern England with her h band and year-old son. The 17 century Abbey Hotel she opera with husband Michael Cox, 32, is Penzance, Cornwall. "I'm enjoy the ordinary things, like being mother, which I didn't think would," the long-haired, le legged "Shrimp," 37, told the Sa day Times. Described as "carryin little bit of spare weight round hips," she said she has had a h time adjusting to being ordin "If you have been so-called mous,' treated as if you were cial, even though you know d down you're just a commodity, hard afterwards to accept you're ordinary — not when you told 500 times a day that you're tastic and wonderful. Now I ho look at things in cold reality. I see that I can be creative just being a mother and running home."

* * *

Maybe **Alan Baughn** got his vi in reverse. In any case, the paran mal power he was out to disp turned into a flawless backfire. New York psychic came to the fices of Omni magazine to ac the challenge of **James Randi** stage magician whose contempt extrasensory perception is so tense that he's offered $10,00 anyone who can show him so Baughn brought 10 containers, of which were filled with which he prophesied his mind-m would detect. He got all five the empties. Randi — his $10 still intact — was impressed told Omni executive editor B Bova, "Parapsychologists oft make several false starts before th make a really big error." His ch lenge still stands.

* * *

**Susan Hayward** knew **Ron Reagan** long before his dre turned presidential, and her biog pher says the relationship chilly. **Beverly Linet**, author of "S san Hayward: Portrait of a Sur vor," says the late actress's first le ture role was opposite Reagan the 1938 production, "Girls on Pr bation." Linet says they "dated f publicity" a couple of times, "b they didn't care much for ea other."

— SAMUEL JUSTIC


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